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the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, a the writer may wish. THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad

vartisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com manity.

AGRICULTURAL.

Island Sheep Husbandry.

When a crew of sailors are cast away upon one of the many bleak islands off the coast of Maine the newspapers are filled with stories of their sufferings, but it seldom occurs to any one to sympathize with these islands all the year, with no shelter from the fierce heat of summer or the awful storms and cold of winter. For many years this practice of herding sheep on the coast islands has been followed by breeders who live on the mainland, because the islands are the cheapest pastures to be had. A breeder can hire an island for a trifle, or the simple reason that they cannot get

On the coast of Maine, from Kittery to Bastport, are about 1500 islands, at d most of them are but a few acres in extent and almost barren. Some few have been purto keep from starving by browsing on the scant and tough grasses, but on most of the islands there is no fresh water, and the animals would die of thirst but for the heavy dews that fall early in the morning. The sheep mus; drink before sunrise or not

The privations of the island sheep in summer, however, are as nothing compared to their sufferings in winter. Some of the islands are partly wooded, and in some instances the owners of the sheep have provided lean-tos, or sheds, for shelter, closed to the north and east and open to the south and west, but in most cases there is neither natural nor artificial shelter, and the fierce blizzards of the Atlantic sweep the little rocky islands from end to end. Fishermen who have visited these islands in winter time for the purpose of supplying themselves with a carcass of mutton have found the sheep huddled in close groups, with the rams on the outside and the lambs tucked in between their mothers. find their only protection from the ugly their wit's end to get anything to eat. Men successful. His story is as follows: who visited one of the sheep islands off the

pursuit of this poor fodder hundreds of say that I have met with great success. sheep have been drowned, being caught on plenty of water from these.

become as wild as Andean goats, but they and antiseptic. seem never to gain in hardiness sufficient to fury of a great storm; an avalanche crashed

May 73 skeletons whitened the valley. This condition of affairs has existed for to provide them with good pasturage and ger, thirst and exposure annually. From a 50 parts; water, 40 parts.

business" point of view, this seacons sheep husbandry is a success, but the brutality of it has at last aroused the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which has lately received many complaints, and it is likely that something will now be done to enforce better treatment.-N. Y. Tribune.

Raising Pigs.

Fall pigs need a little more care in raising than spring pigs. They may be as vigorous and healthy, but the weather is not as favorable for their making a thrifty growth. and they need warm quarters, with clean and dry beds, yet they should be so kept that they will have pure air and an oppor innity to take exercise when the weather will allow.
They should have an abundance of good

ourishing food, and the sows should be well fed until they can eat at the trough Do not feed her too liberally at first. She hould have but a little thin slop for two or three days after she farrows, but from that time she should have as much good wheat middling as she cares to eat, and if there is skimmilk to add to it, so much the bester. This will induce a good milk flow, but the little pigs should have a trough of their own when about three weeks old, where they should be fed with the same food three times a day or oftener at first, taking care not to overfeed. She should wear the n when about eight weeks old, and then she will be in condition to be served again for her spring litter. Keep her in a thrifty growing condition, but do not fatten her if a good litter is wanted in the spring A. neither she nor the pigs can go to the pasture in the winter a little good early-cut clover or rowen hay should be given them every day, though when this was not at hand we have found out hay to make a very good substitute.

If we were buying hogs to fatten we should prefer those with rather fine bristles and not too many of them, as we have found the helpless flock of sheep that are left on such ones to usually fasten more easily and to be finer boned, but if we were looking for them for breeding purposes, wanting large litters of strong pigs without any regard to their quality, we would want them to have plenty of coarse, heavy bristles. Such hogs are more vigorous and stronger, as they have reverted back nearer to the type of the wild hog, or the half wild that used to roam buy it outright for very little money-\$15 the woods, seeking no shelter but the trees, w sour and the sneep need no souders for and finding their food in the corne or ants and the roots that they dug from the ground

But when one raises pigs he wants good pigs that will fatten well and readily, even if there are not as many of them, and if they need better shelter and better care. But if one can combine the two qualities of private summer resorts, but the majority are fit for nothing except to add picture queness to the scenery along shore. In summer the sheep pastured on these islands manage prolific breeding with strong constitution bristled sort, and the other of a finer bone a more masculine appearance, but if com celled to use coarsely built sows would go to the other extreme for the boar.

> It migh: not be necessary to make this violent cross every year, but an occasional outgross when we found the pigs getting so finely bred as to be feeble at birth, or so coarsely bred as not to fatten well. In line with this it may be said that some of the Western breeders, whose favorite hogs are in a cross with a large Yorkshire, giving a larger pig, with heavy frame, and yet retaining the fattening propensity of the Poland China.

A New Remedy for Fistula. The mortality from fistula among cavalry horses during the latter part of the civil In this huddling together the poor beasts were able to treat severe cases successfully. winter the islands are often covered deep | Medicine describes a new method of treatwith snow, and then the sheep are put to ment, which he claims has proved very

" It has been a long felt want among vet Hancock County coast last winter found erinarians to find some remedy which will pathetic evidences of the animals' battle be useful in cases of fistula that would be carefully pawed away in order that the and still have a stronger action than our sheep might get at the frozen roots of mild antiseptics, writes a veterinarian in the Journal of Comparative Medicine. Being In the extremity of hunger the animals in the region where fi-tula is very common, have in many cases gone to the shore and I come in contact with a great many cases cases their fill of kelp and seaweed, which and as a result have tried every treatmen often makes them deathly cick, and in their that I could possibly think of, and cannot

" Having by a mere accident come in posoutlying ledges by the rising tide. The session of protargol, I gave it a trial, and winter has but one advantage for the sheep found it to be just the thing for such cases. over summer-if there be no water, there it is a yellowish light powder, soluble in are snowdrite, and the animals can suck water, and is a derivative of silver Although not as irritating as nitrate, it In the course of years the island sheep still has the same action as the bactericide

" As it may be interesting to some of the withstand the severity of the winter. Every readers, I will describe a few cases in spring, when the owners come to shear the which I used it and show how it acts. On flocks, they find little heaps of bones scat- Jan. 24, I was called to see a roan mare, tered thickly about, where the lambs have four years old, with a very bad case of fistfrozen to death or the yearlings, even, have close with a not very flattering ish farmers have formed co-operative died of exposure and starvation. Last heavy team saddle, and had been standing prospect of advance, as the cold storage societies for the collection, sale and export winter a flock of 100 sheep huddled tugether about two months. The withers were moder the lee of a high cliff to escape the swollen on each side to the size of an ordinate of the cheese which was parchased earlier in college students have instituted throughout nary ham, with an ugly running sore on the the season. down from the height, and in the following top, from which came a very fetid dis-

charge. " After making an opening at the bottom, years, but nothing has ever been done to

I inserted a seton and a few plugs of biput an end to the barbarity. The owners of
abloride of mercury and nitrate of silver,
remaining in the factories, to a great exhigh school has obtained influence, neither the sheep say that they can better afford to lose 10 per cent. of the flocks annually than pus in about 10 hours. About this time I came to the conclusion I would use my for the season. care on the mainland. The number of sheep on the coast islands is estimated at about started to syringe the wound with a solution as follows: Protargol, 10 parts; giverin, during the past few years, all within reach 20,000, and it is certain that 2000 die of hun- as follows: Protargol, 10 parts; glycerin,

gone down considerably and the discharge money, with all conditions favorable. was less fetid. On the 10th she was able to drive, and on the 15th was entirely well, and as yet there has been no requirence.

"A gray horse, belonging to a ccal firm, came to the hospital with fistula which seemed to be one mass of pipes; I made an opening at the bottom, and into this I irseted the above solution, and was sur prised at the amount of pusit brought out. I cortinued this three times a day for three weeks and its effects were wonderful, as it dried up the firtula and healed the wound in just that time.

Although not generally classed as fistule, I consider a qu ttor just the same, and

"This was injected three times a day, and mik all along the line of the railroad at though there are very few rich men. She and thawing is one of the causes of dysenhot woolen rags were laid over the withers \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The winter annually supplies the Bitish market with tery among them. every hour. On Feb. 1, the swelling had season is the time for the farmers to make more more than 1,000,000 hundred weight of

P E WHITE. Deer River, Lawis Co., N. Y., Nov. 19.

Intelligent Cross Breeding. Not a little of the trouble in grading up herds of live stock comes from indiscriminate and ignorant cross breeding. New blood is necessary for every flock, and some introduce it with a vengeance. That is, they cross with about everything that come along. They seem to take a certain amount of pleasure in introducing the blood of nearly every breed-good, bad and ind.fferent-into the r flok, So ne will defend

PRIZE BERKSHIRE BOAR.

shall add it to the list. On Feb. 1, I was imenting, and that the work is all done in the called to see a horse which had suffered from a moist corn, and as a result of this point to some accidental discoveries of fine had opened at the top of the foot, from breeds produced through cross breeding unwhich the flow of pus was constant. I removed the shoe and pared out the corn, giving it a free opening, after which I ran a provided by indiscriminate cross breezitig. eton from the bottom to the top of the foot. I then gave it a covering of the powdered protargol, and injected the solution in from the bottom three times a day. Uader this treatment he progressed nicely, and in three weeks was entirely well.

one of I claim of interest is the action of this solu-heavy tion on fistulous tracts, and to those who and fine bristled variety. We should prefer in every case in which I have used it, my the male to be the coarser animal, as having success was greater and cure more permanent and in less time than any other treatment I have ever used."

New York Notes.

enough for sleighing in the northern part telligent desire to improve the animals of Lawis County, and such has also been the and a clear aim in view. A cross should advances the chopped cats may be increased fact in portions of J. fferson County. The be made only with superior animals to as well as the chopped peas, and the bran snow fell a depth of two to four feet; and, the live stock on hand. A neighbor's bull reduced. in consequence, travel and railroading were may have some merits, but the chances are the Poland Chins, have found an advantage greatly impeded for a couple of days. At that they are not superior to those of you this writing the warm weather and south- flock. At a little more expense you can erly wind is aweeping the snow off about as seeme a high grade buil to head the flock. fast as it came. Farmers who have been or the services of another may be secured the prospect of water from the melting inferior buil. Such an animal should have farmer, and is usually left for the experisnow. Many wells are still without water Our local buyers are shipping all kinds war was very great. But few, compara- of stock, including cows, calves, sheep and tively, of the army veterinary surgeons live hogs, to the castern markets. Our the sconer the farm is cleared of dealers are now getting in their winter such animals, the less danger will there An article written by a veterinarian and supply of apples. Two carloads of apples be that farmers will injure the standing weather on many of the coast islands. In published in the Journal of Comparative arrived at Castorland last Saturday, part of their herds through the temptations of of which came in crates for want of barrels. economy. In-and-in breeding is bad which latter are becoming scarce in the fruit-growing regions. These apples will but to practice this with inferior animals doub less sell, at present, for \$2 per barrel. is something almost criminal. It means Two crates hold a trifle over a barrel.

A large quantity of potatoes have been with hunger—the snow for acres had been of a less irritating nature than our caustics shipped during the fall from several ship- called profitable in any sense of the word. ping points in this county. They have Let such cross breeding be relegated to the been purchased by our local buyers for past, while the farmer who practises it from 30 to 35 cents per bushel. This does should fail in order to show him the right not leave a large margin for the producers. path of duty and success. Last year a great quantity of potatoes shroughout the country went into the cellar with hopes of better prices for them in the spring. Disappointment prevailed and many farmers were obliged to feed out, or get rid of their potatoes at any price A

> sells at seven to eight cents per gallon. Hay remains in good condition, while

time past has not met the expectations of the

Cold storage during the summer tends to

meeting with good success in a late case, I their position by saying that they are experinterest of scientific breeding. They will even expectedly. They are wrong in this logic, for the reidental discoveries have not been Breeders were conducting a line of experiments with certain animals for certain to the 15th of May. re ults, and scoidentally obtained some-

It is very different from the indiscrimithere will be absolute loss.

importance on the farms, and it is some being the most economical, but if more be thing that can be carried on by every needed oil cake is an excellent finishing For a week past we have had snow farmer. All that is necessary is an in food. troubled for their usual supply of dritking at a trifling higher expense than your water for family and stock are rejoiced at neighbor's. It never pays to cross with an been killed long ago for beef. It is the best mental station. Unless compiled with thing we can do with bulls that have no special merits for breeding purposes, and and is not to be attempted. enough when the stock is all high grade, degeneration in quality and vitality, and the loss of nearly all animals that can be R. P. SMITH. Onio.

Denmark's Deserted Farmy.

an interesting leaflet, entitled " Back to the and it pays to have it done as frequently Land - Denmark's Example." In that as time will permit.-Ottawa (Canada) large quantity of cider is being made which country there is an exodus of the popula- Bulletin. tion of the towns back to the land. Partly by State aid, and partly by private enterprise good oat straw fetches \$6 per ton delivered | 2000 square miles of waste land have been Farmers will feed closely the coming win reclaimed, and five-eighths of the national ter, as the hay crop was not over abundant territory is possessed by small freeholders and peasants. Above a hundred people's in the county unsold. The price for some peasantry and working classes of ages from eighteen to twenty-five get board and edufactory men consequently they have held cation for ten shillings a week. The Danthe rural districts free lectures, evening lessons, and committees for promoting pop keep the price up for cheese, but later on ular amusements. In almost every village buyers like to unload much of this cheese, a public hall has been erected for recreation

butter and the same amount of bason. about 200,000,000 eggs, and scores of thousands of pigs, cattle and horses.

This produce might equally well be brought so before clustering at all, and often fly so will be, so long as our wretched system of mounted to follow them. He has positive land, and so long as village life remains for occupancy. Even in such cases they the dull, dreary thing it is. Let any one may stop and cluster to rest their queen, who only consider what might have been done for the rural population at home with the £100,000,000 that have been spent in reliev- their liking, they will remain; if not they ing the oppressed millionaires in the Trans rasl.-London Truth.

Wintering Young Cattle.

The wintering of yearlings has to be caretaken in for the first winter feeding.

They need rather more nourishing food changing teeth during the winter, and that has to be watched and suitable provision made for well-cut food.

mixed. Corn out moderately green, shocked and housed when dry enough is used for they may have lines of distinction between part of the ration, while chaff or out straw the colonies. mikes up the coarse food. This is fed twice a day—at six in the morning and five at night. At noon a ration of roots is given, and these are sliced only for animals

With the coarse fodder is the corn, at ast fairly well matured. For the yearlings, instead of the straw, cut rye or clover hay is substituted twice a

week or oftener, as may be required. As the winter advances the supply of dried corn becomes exhausted and silage is then if they are not getting honey substituted for that part of the ration, and from the goldenrod or other plants, so with it is used a small feed of chopped oats two parts, bran or shorts two parts and chopped peas one part. This is sprinkled upon the coarse fodder at the afternoon

As the winter advances and springtime comes nearer the roots, which have been white or yellow turnips in the fall and swedes by about Christmas time, merge into mangels, which are best in the springtime. The fouts generally last till here is fairly good grazing, which will be from the 10th

During the summer if pasture is bare care thing else. They were using every cross is taken to supplement with other feed, or for a purpose, and were thus intelligently such soiling crops as have already been conducting experiments in the interests of mentioned in the feeding of the younger

The fall feeding of yearlings applies to the degeneration of a flock or herd. Victors liberal allowance of chopped feed. They and undesirable qualities are pretty sure to are put into the stables earlier than the be introduced in this way, and in the end younger cattle, and fed more liberally of Intelligent cross breeding is of the utmost grown on the farm are first consumed as

In the mixed grain ration as feeding time

So much has to be left to the careful feeder, who has to treat each animal secording to its special needs, that unless a careful weighing is made of the food cop sumed the expense can only be estimated. Such a careful weighing of food consumed is too expensive for the ordinary

It has been found that where animals can be fed in loose boxes with plenty of room the blossom. They work during the night to move about they do better and make faster gains in weight than when tied up During the period in which the animals are | best deede, as may be seen by the pains housed, they are out once every day for water, which is pumped by windmill into a tank in the yard.

If plenty of roots are fed it is found that feeding cattle will hardly touch water. Salt is provided and may be fed with food as the young brood. well as put within reach.

A feeding steer will require from 31 to 41 ounces of salt per day, while one ounce is sufficient for a horse of the same weight. The brush and currycomb are very useful, and while always short of straw for bedding purposes the cattle are much better The How and Association has published for careful cleaning and good grooming,

Bees and Honey.

Professor A. J. Cook writes for the Amer lean Bee'Journal that bees often swarm because of being in some way disturbed. Of sourse when they are crowded this is dis-A large quantity of cheese still remains high schools have been established, where turbance enough, and they then are what would be called a natural swarm, going out with the old queen, and leaving brood and queen cells with young bees to care for them, which soon makes a new colony. He thinks they sometimes are driven out by starvation, and though the swarming may not help them, yet they will try it. An untidy condition of the hive may lead to their swarming. This may be from dead bees or from, dysentery among them, which makes them prefer to seek a new location in preference to cleaning up the old one. This also usually results in the loss of both the swarm and the old colony unless they are given early attention which should have extent among the dairymen of this section, during the past few years, all within reach of the milk stations are delivering their regard to average wealth per head, al-

S. Department of Agriculture.

He also says that a first swarm with which the old queen goes does not usually fly high or far before clustering, while after swarms with your g queens may go 30 feet Surely we might take example by this. high, or perhaps make a flight of a mile or

into existence in Eugland. But it never rapidly that one would need to be well education prevails in villages, so long as evidence that in some cases scouts go out villagers are divorced from all property in and select the r new home and prepare it probably has not tried her wings for a year. If then they are hived, and things are to will leave and are apt to go farther the next

We think none of these rules are invariable, eny more than the one that a swarm will not go out until new queen cells are fully done. They need close attention and capped over, which we know is not always good care. At no time in the animal's life the case, or cases to which he refers as concapped over, which we know is not always may they be more easily spoiled than when trary to general rule, that only one queen goes with a swarm. He says that many beekeepers have known several queens to than older animals. They may also be go with one swarm, and that more rarely two queens may be found in one colony, and both laying eggs Where bees gather in a large cave, such as are sometimes found, The food for the whole stock is cut and the number of bees and the amount of honey would indicate several queens there, though

> The colonies should all be examined bafore winter to see if there are queens in all of them, and where there are not the swarm which has lost its queen should be united with another which has one, unless a good queen is at hand to be introduced. We do not care to put in a new and untried queen as late as Ostober. It is the September and October broods that form the winter colonies, and we want to feed them that they will have plenty of Ostober brood. Then they will winter well if in any decent place, whether it be a cellar or out of doors protected by chaff hives. In feeding use no cheep suger or scorched syrup, nor any fermented honey, and place it so that no other bees can be attracted by it but those for whom it is intended. A good colony with 30 to 35 pounds of honey stored before the winter begins and in chaff-pretacted hiver, out o doors, is better than a half dozen weak ones that have barely enough to live on, in a cellar, because it will prove more profitable next summer.

There are not many places in New England where we should think a person could make a living out of beekeeping alone. a place, and to support a family on a less number might prove a doubtful experiment. Let the western and the southern beekeepers chor ped grains and oil cake. The grains go into it as a specialty if they please, but we will say that nearly every farm could carry from six to 20 colonies with but I tile time taken from other work, and the honey they would make in a favorable season wou'd be an addition to the luxuries of the family t. ble and to the income from the farm. And we believe the bees in some sections are needed to pollenize blossoms of the fruit trees and in the vegetable garden.

Probably the worst insomnia on record is that of the bee, if it is true, as said by some writers, that the working bee does not sleep during the six or seven weeks which it lives after it begins storieg honey. It is no wonder that they die you g. But we do not believe this. We cannot say that we have ever seen a bee seleep, but we think they take care, any guess of value is jonly misleading rest when even the honey flow is at its best, and think they prefer to take it in the heat of the day when they find the least nectar in in building their comb, and they prefer darkness rather than light even for their they take to cover a glass in the side of a hive if the shutter over it is not kept closed most of the time. This is because the honey will crystall'ze if exposed to sunlight, and thus become unfit for feeding to

> We think it requires more care and a better knowledge of the business to successfully winter bees in a cellar than out of doors. If the hives are packed around with eushions of chaff, and have food enough for the colony there is little difficulty about wintering them on the summer stands. Give them ventilation in the hive but not or much, and narrow up the entrance so that not more than two or three bees can pass at a time, and with 30 pounds or more of good sealed honey to a colony they wifl not need to be disturbed until spring, and should not be. When a warm spell con in winter the entrance may be widened a little and they will take their cleansing flight and go back safely. A cellar may be oo warm or too damp, too dark or too light, and there is a d fliculty about decidir g when to take them out, as they are more sensitive to cold than those out of doors all winter.

Fredericksburg, that took a pasing record of 2.12 at Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 11 last, is a chestnut gelding, 15 3 hands high, got by Nephew Jr., and was foaled in 1896. His dam is Minnie Hubbard, by Hubbard, thoroughbred son of Planet; second dam, Santa Clara Belle, by Woodburn, thoroughbred son of Lexington; third dam, Cricket, by Riflemen, thoroughbred son of imported Gienece; fourth dam, Lady Bell, by thor-

AGRICULTURAL.

Dairy Notes.

A correspondent of the Practical Farmer says he has been using a separator for two years with a dairy of 14 grade Jersey cows. It sakes him about half an hour to do the separating when they are in full flow of runs a cream of 28 to 30 per cent. of butter

He sums up the benefit of the separator

in this way.

'I give facts, not guesswork. Where I used to haul 500 pounds of whole milk to the creamery, I now haul about 100 pounds of cream, and get about the same money for it, while I have all the fresh, warm skimmilk twice every day to feed my calves and pigs, and oh, how they enjoy it! I also had to send the whole milk while it was fresh and sweet every day, because if sour the creamery would refuse it, and when hauled back home it was only fit for hog feed. But now I can put the cream in my dairy Louse and send only three times a week, as the cream, properly ripened, is what the factory wants for butter. And again, the skimmilk returned from the creamery in summer was only sour slop, fit only for pigs; while the fresh, warm skimmilk is excellent for calves and pigs. There is quite a difference in hauling, for when I had to deliver five or six cans of whole milk it took a man and a strong milk wagon, but now if I am busy my wife or the girls can take the single buggy, and on the turnpike it is only a pleasure drive to take a can of cream to the factory and bring an empty can back. Then as to washing and caring for milk vessels. What a difference it makes no one can know until they try it, not taking any account of the actual cash outlay for the number of vessels necessary for handling the whole milk. I hesitated when I thought of the price of the separator, but I bought it on payments extending twelve months. And now I am satisfied that the benefit to my calves and pigs for feeding fresh, warm skimmik for the year is equal in value to the cost of the separator, taking no account of the almost certain losses sustained every year by feeding calves the stale, sour slop returned from the creamery."

An exchange says: "It is claimed that if all the manure from one cow could be saved, without loss of liquids or solids, provided the food given was of the best quality, the cost of her keep would be reduced every year, as the land would produce more each season. Two cows could not eat the food off a piece of ground that now supplies only one, if all the refuse from the cow could be returned to the plot, but the manure muet be carefully managed and be made from various foods."

This is true as it is worded, for the " vari ous foods" should be a balanced ration containing much that did not grow upon the acre of ground. The crop grown there would be returned in the excrements of the animals, lacking just as much as was taken Her back is straight, body is deep, she has to build up their flesh and their milk, but a good neck, a fine head and small horns. ossibly increased by as much nitrogen as had been taken from the atmosphere by the and running high up, extends well forward, clover or other leguminous crops. There is well rounded, and her tests are of the might also be a gain in the fertility of the right length. soil by some chemical or mechanical action due to rain and frost, making more available she is equally as good in the dairy, as may some of the mineral elements in the soil which are now dormant.

The action of the change of decaying upon other fertilizing elements in the soil is but imperfectly understood as yet, and we only know that such a process goes on. and soils which contain enough of potash, lime and phosphoric acid sometimes will decay of vegetable matter. In this form it milk, which made 32 pounds three ounces seems to have more effect upon mineral fer- butter. tilizing elements than it does when added as know why or how it does so.

By careful selection of the best cows in a herd of natives or grades and breeding process with their heifer calves, always selecting and saving the best after they come in milk, and always using the pure bred bull of the same breed, one may in a few years obtain a herd that in productiveness will equal, and sometimes exceed the pure bred herd. The little strain of other blood, while rendering the animals not eligible to registry, and thus prevent ing sales at high prices for breeding purposer, often is of advantage in making calf when less than two years and one supply at 43 to 5 cents, large at 5 to 53 cen.s. them better fitted for the dairy, or for month old, most people would say she fattening stock. The three quarters or seven eighths Hereford and Shorthorn and Voice was by Solid Dake of Framingstock often bring as good prices as the ham, out of Caltharine. We call attention full bloeded animals at the slaughter yards, to this to show the close relationship and some growers say that they fatten as between Volco of Hood Farm and Volco, quickly and cheaply as any. This is to the Voice of Hood Farm being out of Caltha advantage of those who have not capital to rine, by John of Brondale. John of Bron begin with a herd of pure bred cattle.

they began April 1, 1896, with a herd of 22 Framingham and Bowery Girl are by Glue, grade cows. The next year they had 25, and the third year, ending April 1, 1899, they had 30. There were many changes by disposing of old or unprofitable animals and replacing them with younger and better ones, but four cows were kept the entire by Mint, and her dam is Statue. Mint ha three years and 10 others for two years. Twenty-five cows made a record of one year or more. The average production of these was 6585 pounds of milk and 327 pounds of butter in a year, but the best cow produced 10.317 pounds of milk and 486 pounds of butter, while the poorest one gave but 4530 pounds of milk and 226 pounds of butter, less than one-half as much milk and butter

as the best one. In summer the feed was 60 pounds of green forage, four pounds each of wheat bran and brewer's grains, and two pounds of corn meal as a daily ration. In winter each had 30 pounds of ensilage, five pounds hav, four pounds each of bran and brewer's grains, and two pounds of linseed meal The average cost per day was 111 cents for food, of which 94 cents was for crops grown on the farm, and five cents for purchased food. To this was added labor and interest on money invested, making a cost for the year for food of 1.39 cents per quart for each quart produced, and eight-tenths of a cent for labor and interest, or a total cost of 2.19 cents per quart for milk. Selling the milk at three cents per quart would have given a profit of \$613.45 from 25 cows, beside the value of 265 tons of manure in a year The first year they could have guaranteed four per cent. fat in the milk, the next year 42 per cent., and the third year 41 per cent. but they do not say whether this gain in quality was principally from the exchange of cows or from improvement of those that

were kept over. It costs something to shingle or elapboard

an old barn so as to keep the wind and sold from reaching the stables, but some have scaled the stables by tight boarding inside the studding, not quite to the top, but so as to cut off direct draughts from the animals. while foreing fresh air to enter at the top of the stable. Others have lined the walls with straw, held in place by battens, and some have covered all cracks with tarred paper milk, or about two minutes per cow. He or even several thicknesses of newspapers to keep out the wind. These are but chesp makeshifts, but they are better than having

Butter is higher in price this week than last, yet the market tends to weakness. The British market for butter has not been as high as New York and some other markets, hance there is more weakness in the latter markets than in this city. The extreme high prices for fresh batter drives the trade on to hold loss from cold storage.

But high prices continue to be quoted in the West, where it is reported the consump tive demand is quite large, and if Chicago and Eigin can sell fresh creamery at 25 to 26 cents, it is not likely that prices will go much lower here. It is a peculiar and some what unsatisfactory market for our dea ers, but we think that with colder weather values would be more evenly adjusted, and the situation would improve. The large quantities of butter taken out of sold storage the past week or two have reduced the stock of really desirable June goods very mate; rially and when the present flurry is over more confidence will be developed.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 13,124 tubs and 14 746 boxes, a total weight of 632,404 pounds, including 26,000 pounds for export. With the latter deducted, the net total is 606,404 pounds, against 786,817 pounds the previous week and 565,575 pounds the corresponding week last year. This shows a falling off from the week before, but an increase as com pared with a year ago.

There were no exports of butter from Boston last week. In the corresponding week last year 32,648 pounds were sent off. From New York last week the exports were 801 tubs, and from Montreal 5207

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company gives the following statement for the week: Taken in, 674 tubs; out, 10,919 tubs; stock, 123,809 tubs, against 92 302 tubs at the same time last year. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 16,703 tubs, against 5044 tubs last year, and with these added the total stock is 140,512 tubs, against 97,346 tubs last year, an increase for this year of 43,166 tube.

Hood Parm Caltharine 143960. This ploture shows the young cow Hood Farm Caltharine, with first calf, that is bred in the same lines as Brown Bessie, the winner of the 90 and 30 days World's Fair dairy

It will be seen that she shows great onpacity for her age, yet she is not coarse Her udder is large, being very full in back

Besides being very beautiful to look at, be seen by her record made with her first calf. Hood Farm Caltharine was born Dec. 27, 1897. She dropped us a fine bull calf vegetable matter to nitrates and their effect Dec. 3, 1899, by Merry Maiden's son. She made up a tremendously large udder for a heifer not two years old. We tried her for a weekly test from Jan. 16 to 23, inclusive. She gave 252 pounds six ounces milk, which tested 16 pounds six ounces butter. not give them up to promote plant growth For the 14 days from Jan. 18 to the 26th, in until nitrogen is added to the soil by the clusive, she gave 501 pounds, 15 ounces

All the butter was salted one ounce to the nitrates of soda or potash or as sulphate of pound. During the test her highest milk ammonis. And this brings us to another record in 24 hours was 37 pounds three known fact for which we have seen no ounces, and she was milked three times a satisfactory explanation. Adding more day. She was given what hay and ensilage potash and phosphoric acid in an available she would take, and her daily grain ration form helps clover and other crops to take was 31 pounds brau, three pounds of corn more nitrogen from the air, but we do not meal, 24 pounds of ground oats, 13 pounds oil meal and 13 pounds of gluten meal. For 11 months she has given 6614 pounds three cunces milk. Hood Farm Caltharine is by Volco of Hood Farm, a bull that is the near them to pure-bred bulls, and continuing the est possible in kin to the sire of Brown Bessie. He was bred by Hood Farm for our own use, so that we could unite this blood with that of Combination and bread stock in the same lines as Brown Bessie.

It had already proved to be a successful nick. Hood Farm Caltharine shows the wisdom of following out this line of breed ing. She is the first daughter of Volco of Hood Farm to come in milk, and when a would do. Brown Bessie was by Volco. dale was by Solid Duke of Framingham, ou At the New Jersey Experiment Station of Bowery Girl. Both Solid Dute of a son of Sweepstakes Duke.

The dam of Hood Farm Caltharine is Minty 2d of Hood Farm. Test 15 pounds 34 ounces in seven days, 23 poun is, 12 unness in 11 days with second calf. She is four daughters in the 14-pound list, and he is a 50 per cent. Combination.

Catarrh

Is a disease of the mucous membrane or inner lining of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, bowels and other organs. It is caused by a cold or succession of colds irritating the delicate taints in the blood.

It is especially dangerous in persons having a predisposition to consumption. In these and all other catarrhal cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla so thor-

stores strength that it permanently cures. In fact, because of the character of the disease, and peculiar merit of the remedy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only for Turban and Bay State.

oughly renovates the blood and re-

common sense treatment for catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's - be sure to get Hood's.



being tested. A post mortem examination \$2 a basket. showed that she had a piece of baled wire through her beart. She is the 'dam of two but there is a steady demand and firm. in the list, and is out of that grand old Aroostook Green Mountain, extra, bring daughter of Combination, Portrait; test, 15 63 to 65 cents, fair to good at 60 cents pounds, 21 ounces, the dam of two in the Hebron extra at 60 to 62 cents, and fair to list, and a full slater of Dear Keepsake, good at 60 cents. York State round white test, 25 pounds, 32 ounces, averaging 60 50 to 53 cents and long at 50 cents. Sweet pounds of milk per day for the test. Portrait's dam was Duchess of Jefferson, test. 18 pounds, nine ounces, and dam of three in \$1 to \$1.25, with some ordinary at \$1 and the list. Later we will give the picture of under. Volco of H. F., the sire of this remarkable VORDE COW.

Export Apple Trade.

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending Nov. 17, 1900, to Liverpool, 19,108 barrels to London, 1314 barrels to Glasgow, and 2919 berrels vari-18,088 barrels from Montreal and 12,800 barrels from Halifax. For the same week last year the apple shipments were 80,596 barrels. The total apple shipments since the opening of the season have been 694,971 barrels; same time last year, 727,339 barrels. In detail, the shipments have been 223 230 barrels from Boston, 138,394 barrels from New York, 230,470 barrels from Montreal, 87,008 barrels from Halifex and 15,869 barrels from Annapolis.

Chester R. Lawrence of Fancuil Hall Market, Boston, has a cable from his Liverpool correspondent under date of Nov. 19 as follows: "The apple market ibetter, there is more inquiry and tendency s upward."

Under date of Nov. 10 we have the follow ing in a letter from Liverpool: "With con tinged free supplies values have ruled some what lower this week, but the demand is active at the decline, good parcels being well appreciated. This we may well say is especially so with Maine and Bos ton Baldwins, which are showing up extremely well, not only as regards quality but condition as well, in fact, it is a long time since we have seen better quality from these sources, and our hope is that shipments may continue to turn out as well as they are at present. New York Baldwins on the other hand have gone off considerably, indeed, many of our buyers operate in them very cautiously, so much of the fruit being tender and apparently over ripe, so that the demand for them is not very keen.

"Canadian arrivals still leave much to be desired, as not only are they irregular, but in some instances disappointing. Of course we know that the best stock is kept back until the commencement of repacking, and believing this to be the case this season we look for better things in the near future. At the same time it is not a little this week should ever have been shipped at all, as so far is it from being No. 1, which is what is wanted this season, that we doubt even with light supplies whether good prices could have been obtained.

Arrivals in Liverpool from Aug. 12 to Nov. 3, 179,351 barrels; arrivals week ending Nov. 10, 47,537 barrels; total to Nov. 10, 226 888 barrels; to same date in 1899, 250,977

Boston Fish Market

Owing to the heavy weather for the past week, the receipts on the fresh fish market have been light, but the supply is a little better and prices a little lower than those heifer makes the record she did with first of last week. Market cod is in little better and steak as 74 to 8 cents. Shore haddock is very scarce at 71 to 8 cents. small bake at 34 to 4 cents, and large at 4 to 44 cents. Pollock is in good supply 12 to 2 cense, with cusk steady at 2 to 21 censs. Bluedsh are more plenty, bringing 9 to 10 sents. Halibut are not so plenty but in fair demand at 13 to 14 cents for white and 12 to 13 cents for gray. Meckerel at 12 to 15 cents for large and 7 to 8 cents for medium. Eastern smelts are bringing 15 to 6 cents with extra natives at 20 to 22 cents Rastern frozen salmon steady at 20 to 22 cents, with Western fresh bringing 15 to 16 cents. Esis at 10 to 11 cents. Oysters un changed, and in fair demand at \$1 for Norfolk standards, \$1 25 for Providence Rivers, large Nortolks and fresh-opened Stamfords. Blue Points in the shell \$2 75 a bushel or \$7 a barrel. Scallops in fair supply at 40 cents to \$1.25 as to size. Lobsters teady at 16 cents alive and 18 cents boiled

Vegetables in Boston Market. bushel, carrots at 50 cents, and parenips cents, white French in fair supply at \$1.25 surfaces, and is promoted by scrofulous a barrel, native yellow \$1 and St. Anare still dull at \$1.50 a barrel, nuts are now in full supply from York State with some lots at \$1.25, Spanish onlons and the South. \$1.25 a crate, leek 40 cents a dozen, and chives 75 cents to \$1. Radishes 40 to 50 ceuts a box. Cucumbers in better supply at \$5 to \$7 per hundred. Hot house tomatoes very scarce at 30 to 35 cents a pound. Celery is rather quiet at \$2.50 to \$3.50 for 3 deze boxes. Southern peppers bring \$2 50 a

Cabbages are in fair supply at 75 cents to

Statue was a grand cow. She died before and some Southern string beans at \$1.50 to

Potato receipts this week have been light, otatoes quiet, with Jersey extra firm a \$1.75 to \$2 Norfolk and Esstern Shore at

Government Gron Estimate.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn in 1900, as published in the forthcoming monthly report of the statistician of the Dapartment of Agriwere 82,384 barrels, including 59,043 barrels culture, is 25.3 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 25.31 bushels in 1899, of 24.76 bushels in 1898, and a 10-year average ons. The exports included 88,723 barrels of 24.1 bushels. The indicated yield per from Boston, 12,773 barrels from New York. | acre in Ohio is 37 bushels, in Indiana and Iowa 38, in Illinois 37, in Missouri 28, in Kansas 19 and in Nebraska 26 bushels. The average as to quality is 85.5 per cent., as compared with 87 2 per cent. last year, and 82 7 per cent. in November, 1898.

It is estimated that 4.4 per cent. of the corn crop of 1899 was still in the hands of farmers on Nov. 1, 1900, as compared with 5.9 per cent. of the crop of 1898 in farmer's hands on Nov. 1. 1899, and 7 25 per cent. of that of 1897 in hand on Nov. 1, 1898.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buck wheat is 15 bushels, against an average yield of 16 56 bushels in 1899, 17 23 bushels in 1898, and a ten year average of 16.8 bushels. The average for New Yo k and Pannsylvania, the two States of principal production, is 14 bushels. Tae average as to quality is 902 per cent., against 88.4 per cent. in November last, and 85 2 per cent. in November, 1898.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per sere of potatoes is 80 8 bushels, against an average yield of 88 63 bushels in 1899, 75.19 bushels in 1898, and a 10 year average of 76 6 bushels. The average as to quality is 88.1 per cent., against 91.4 per cent. in November last and 84.7 per cent. in November, 1898.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hey is 1.28 tons, against an average yield of 1.35 tons in 1899, 1.55 tons in 1893, and a 10-year average of 1.28 tons. The average as to quality is 89.7 per cent. against 93.8 per cent. in November last and 95 3 per cent, in November, 1898.

A preliminary estimate of the cotton crop. based upon reports from the department's regular correspondents, from ginners and from individual planters, supplemented by he investigations of special agents, will b issued early in December.

An estimate of the wheat grop will be issued as soon as the individual farm re turns are available for comparison with the reports of the department's regular correspondents. This will be not later than

Domestic and Foreign Fruits. the weather has been too warm for good sales, excepting for some choice table varieties which are in good demand at steady prices. Choice high colored Gravensteins are bringing \$2.50 to \$3, and Nova Scotia \$1.75 to \$2.25. King and McIntosh Red still steady and in good demand at \$2 to \$2 50. Snow and Wealthy bring \$1 50 to \$2.50, with Twenty Oance at \$1.50 to \$2.25. No. 1 Baldwins, Greenings and Harvey are bringing \$1.50 to \$1.75. Alexanders \$1.50 and magazines of systems of diet in which to \$2. Hubpardstons and some mixed varieties range from \$1 25 to \$1.75, with common green at 50 cents to \$1.

Quinces are quiet at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a barrel. Cranberries are not so plenty bringing \$7 to \$7.50 a barrel for choice dark, \$5 to \$6 for medium, with boxes at \$1 75 to \$2 25. Grapes are in fair supply with only a moderate demand. Pony baskets 9 to 10 cents for Catawba, 10 to 11 cents for Concord, 8 to 9 cents for Isabella, and 12 to 13 cents for Salem. Malaga grapes bring \$4 to \$5 for choice and \$5 to \$10 for fancy.

Plorida oranges are still in light supply, bringing \$2 75 to \$3.25 for choice brights and \$2 50 to \$3 25 for choice russets. Ja. tutes the largest part of the edible portion. maics oranges are firm at \$6.50 to \$7 for best barrels, 176, 200, 216 counts easier at \$3.50 to \$3.75 a box and 126 to 200 counts at present only in small amounts. The chest-23 50 Jamaica grape fruit is unsteady, and brings anywhere from \$2 50 to \$10, the price depending some upon the quality and the buyer. Lemons are also unsteady. California jobbing at \$3 to \$4 a ox. Messina and Palermo new lemons at \$3.75 to \$4.25 for fancy 300 counts, choice at The market is quite steady this week with \$ to \$3.25, 360 counts \$3 to \$3.59, old 300 little change in prices. Southern produce counts \$3 to \$3 50, 360 counts \$1 75 to \$2,50 is still slow and not of the best quality as and 470 to 500 counts \$1.75 to \$2. Califoryet. Beets continue at 40 to 50 cents a nia figs are steady 65 to 85 cents for 10 pound cartons, with Turkish figs at 8 to 15 cents a fair at 50 to 65 cents, flat turnips at 25 to 30 pound. Od figs bring 41 to 5 cents a pound, while there expected to be a few new ones in next week. Florida fruit is now begindrews steady at 60 to 75 cents. Onions ning to come in in small quantities. Chest-

Winter Rhubarb.

Do you like rhubarb? Do you remember how pleasant it seemed in the early spring when the first spring fever comes on or as crate. Squash are a little short this week, winter begins to slacken its grip? Can you usually resorted to in times of scarcity, or bringing \$20 to \$30 s ton for Hubbard, \$1 spare two or three hills from the garden? when, for one reason or another, it is not to \$1.25 for Marrow a barrel, and \$1 to \$1.25 There ought to be plenty there so that they possible to obtain true coffee. Chicory is these hills, or even one large hill, at the although it is generally used mixed in larger \$1 a barrel, with cauliflower short at 10 to time when the ground freezes. Let it or smaller proportion with true coffee, and 15 cents cach. Savoy cabbages 50 cents a lie on top of the ground, exposed to the by many such mixtures are preferred to barrel. Brussels sprouts at 10 to 11 cents a cold, until thoroughly trozen, then take it to coffee alone, as the chicory is thought to quart box. Lettuce \$1 to \$1.50 a three—the cellar, banking a little moist earth improve the flavor. dozen box, spinach short at 30 to 40 cents. around the roots. Some of the weaker There has recently appeared on the mar Endive 40 to 50 cents a box, and egg plant crowns and roots may first be trimmed ket a considerable number of coffee substi \$2.50 a crate. Parsley 25 to 30 cents a box, away, since they will not produce good tutes which generally claim to be made

sta'ks. If there is a furnace in the cellar, from cereals. In most cases the claim is 1 mg before spring comes these bills will also made that such beverages are especially

be bright, erispy stalk. pose. Simply see that the soil is kept moist and soon there will be rhubarb ready for harvesting. That which remained in the cellar will be along a little ahead of that outside, even if the cellar is cool, and in either case will repay the slight effort needed to get it. FRED W. CARD,

Rhode leland Agr. Exp. Station.

Butter for Export.

The Department of Agriculture is still working energetically along the lines of butter exportation to foreign markets. The experiments made during 1897 and 1898 met with so much success that during 1899 this field was given special attention by the Dairy Division. The work during 1899 was upon a much enlarged scale and under conlitions more favorable to accomplishing the main objects in view, namely, establishing a good reputation in foreign markets for creamery butter from the United States, and obtaining information of a reliable character likely to be useful to those who here after wish to export butter upon a commerdial basis.

Daring this period the product of fewer creameries was used than in any of the preceding years, and after the season's operations were fairly established the supply was from only two. The object was to secure better commercial standing by fur nishing parties with the same butter week after week.

At first the butter exported was well distributed, in order that its quality might be seen by as many different merchants and others as possible,—a kind of object lesson and advertising by sample; but later the butter nearly all passed through but two channels of distribution and most of the time only one, in order to con tinuously supply certain retail dealers their regular lines of customers. and thus establishes a definite status for the article in the trade of a selected locality. In the first season, London was the only market experimented with; in the second, shipments were made to London, L'verpool and Hamburg, and more than all to Manchester. The exports of the first season were confined to butter; those of the second included some cheese and three con signments of eggs.

A special agent of the Department, Mr. Newton B. Ashby of Iowa, visited London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Hamburg and Paris early in 1898, for the purpose of carefully studying the markets in those cities for butter, cheese and other perishable farm products, and making arrangements for the experimental exports of the season. As a result of these preliminary inquiries it was decided to make no shipments to France, and to try only a few to

Great Britain continues to be by far the most attractive market for the surplus dairy products of the United States. That country has more than doubled its imports of batter within 12 years, as to both quantity and value. It now buys annually about 182,000 tons of butter, at a cost of more than \$80,000,000. Every year the United Kingdom requires 10,000 tons of butier more than the year before to meet the steadily increasing demand. This is evidently the market for whatever butter the United States has to spare, always provided that it is good enough in quality to satisfy the British cousins.

In order to preserve such reputation as has already gained in Great Britain for butter from the United States and guard future foreign trade in this variable and perishable product, it will be necessary to provide a butter at points of export from this country. that purchasers may have the benefit of an official certification as to the purity and quality of the commodity. Foreign buyers are entitled to assurance that the products The receipts of apples are still heavy, but offered are rightly named, and of the kind and quality represented. The want of such an inspection service has left the way open for misrepresentation and fraud, and enabled much injury to be done already to foreign trade in the dairy products of the United States. Guy E MITCHELL.

Nuts as Food.

As indicated by the numerous nut foods on the market and the discussions in papers nuts play a prominent part, there is a quite general interest in the subject. The claims made for some nut foods often seem extrav agant and unreasonable. Apparently they lack any basis of experimental evidence, nor is it probable that the best-informed physiologists would advise the wholesale use o nuts as a diet, to the exclusion of more usual and generally accepted foods.

According to the Maine Experiment Station from 50 to 65 per cent. of the nuts most commonly eaten (almonds, Brazil nuts, filberts, hickory nuts, pecans and walnuts) is shell. All these nuts contain little water The protein is fairly thigh, but fat consti-The carbohydrates, which usually occur in large proportion in vegetable foods, are nut is an exception, containing as it does nearly 40 per cent. carbohydrates. The percentage in coccanuts scorns and litchi nuts is also fairly high. Tae meat of nuts, excepting those last mentioned, contains nearly 50 times as much fat and less than one-fifth as much carbohydrates as wheat flour, and has about double the fuel value, i. e., energy produc ing power. A pound of unshelled nuts will turnish about half as much protein, and the same amount of energy as a pound of flour. Owing to their high fuel value and low protein content nuts would not make a well halanced food when eaten by themselves.

Coffee Substitutes.

Coffee substitutes of domestic manufacture have long been known. An infusion of parched corn, or corn coffee, has met with some favor in the household as a drink for invalids, etc. Parched wheat, peas, beans days when nothing like it was to be had? and corncobs, as well as sweet potatoes, Wou'd it be pleasant to have it even earlier, out into small pieces and dried and parche have also been used. Such drinks are will not be missed. If so, go and dig up also a well known substitute for coffee,

produce fine stalks. They will waste no wholesome, and in some cases that they energy in extra leaf surface; nearly all will have a high food value. The value as food be bright, erispy stalk.

of coffee or any such beverage is evidently fit the cellar is too cold and they are slow due (1) to the material extracted from in coming, a barrel may be set behind the kitchen stove, one hill placed in this and a canvas thrown over the top. If the appearance of a barrel in the kitchen is objectionable a more pretentious cabinet may be made to be provided by the bulk of the infusion. As the bulk of the infusion is water it is obvious that the food value cannot the great. The infusion of true coffee clark. of lumber which will answer the same pur be great. The infusion of true coffee also contains very little nutritive material. However, it is not ordinarily consumed on account of its food value, but on account of its agreeable flavor. It also contains a small amount of an alkaloid, caffein, which has stimulating properties. This is entirely lacking in cereal coffees if they are, as they claim, made entirely from cereal grains.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

.... The fact that our interests gradually take a wider scope allows more scope for the healing power of compensation.—Dinah Muloch Craik. Ohristian shall be here as long as he hath any work to co for Christ, or as long as Christ hath any work to accomplish in him.—John Mason.

.... Count nothing small. The smallest thing may be a link in the golden chain which binds a man to the divine Master himself.-A. P Prayer for others is never lost, is never in

vain; often by it we may draw down bless upon others, but always and without fail it will return in blessing upon ourselves.-Richard

....Let God be your guide in the building of the vessel in which you expect to cross the oce of life, and enter entirely without wreck. Use no timber that will not bear storm. Never sleep while you skirt the rest. - Jook.

.... it is in our living relation to each other that
our love and our trust spring up, and throw a
divine light on all our conduct. It is our living
relation to God that our love and trust in him must take their origin, and not in the intellect

alone.-John Dendy. Faith is the very life of the spirit. How shall we maintain it, how increase it. Faith grows with well doing. What little faith you have, only live it for one day, and it will be ereatures as their brother today, and tomorrow. God will be felt by you as your Father in heaven

the more tenderly. - William Mountford. How, then, shall we preserve at once both a steadfast and trang ill mind, and also carefulness of things? Take example of disc players: the numbers are ind:fierent. The disc are in different. How can I tell what may be thrown up? But carefully and skillfully to make use of what is thrown, there is where my proper business begins —Epictetus.

... The secret power which can caim the spirit of complaint is uncomprehended suffering. which can distill the music of praise out of the discordant cries of agony, which can submerge all earthly instincts, affections, fears, weakpesses, in one tide of triumphant anticipation, bringing the glory of another morning into the failing shadows of life's evening-such a power must declare itself to every man to be of God .-

.... A man strives to know the everlasting right, to keep a conscience void of all offence. His inward eye is pure and single, all is true to the eternal right. His moral powers continually expand, and by so much more does he hold communion with his God. As far as it can see his finite conscience reads in the book the eternal ight of God. A man's power of conscience is the measure of his moral communion with the Infinite-Theodore Parker.



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mais."—New Fork Vogue.
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POULTRY.

Practical Poultry Points. Farmers often think that an egg is so well protected by its shell and the lining that no odors or bad flavors can get inside them,

but the shell is very porous and the egg very sensitive to odors. This is one reason why a soiled egg should never be packed with the others, and why the nests should always be provided with a clean straw or other bedding. After they are gathered they should not be kept where there are any strong odors, as kerosene, turpentine or onions. They should be turned often, as if this is not done the yolk sinks to the under side, and leaves more space for t be air get in to cause decay of the yolk, which decays much more quickly than the white or albumen of the egg.

the winter arrives, that the cockerels may be fisted for market and the pullets led to begin laying before cold weather comes. There is little use in trying to force them by winter feeding if they have had to strugtake all winter to overcome the effects of one week of scanty feeding when half or twothirds grown, or of exposure to one night of same way if they moult late and have not recovered their plumage. The motto should be "push," from the time they are hatched

There are said to be in Suffolk County on Long Island, near its southern border, about 40 duck farms where from 230,000 to 240,000 ducks are raised in one year, most of which are sold in New York market. The birds are hatched in incabators, and at two days old put into brooding houses. At three or four weeks old they are put in open pens, and they are thought there to do better if they have a chance to go to a creek to swim. lowed to visit the water at all, although weigh 42 to five pounds each when eight weeks old, and they are then ready for a day and they are mostly picked by women who are paid a certain price per bird and some women can earn \$3 per day at picking. The feathers usually sell for enough or nearly enough to pay the pickers. Under favorable conditions the cost of growing them is put at eight cents a pound for food, one cent for labor and superintendence, and one cen for interest on cost of investment in land, they went down to 12 cents. From that time to November they are and will be and when one grows 15,000 to 20,000 birds at paratively few years, and those who began breed these turkeys for me.

was great at some times. Turkeys are an if they go to Boston, we remove all the exception, as more birds were kept over, feathers and chop their heads off; but if and there may be from 10 to 15 per cent. they are for the New York market the head more than last year, but ducks are likely to must be left on, also the tail and outer wing show a shrinkage in geese, which may be 10 four pounds less than a live one." per cent. less than last year, when they were 10 per cent. less than the previous as we went bowling over the smooth and year. Chickens will be nearly the same as level roads of this ideal farming country, last year, or a little reduced because of the where the warm tints of the autumn foliage loss by infertile eggs, and the fact that on one side made a delightful contrast with many farmers sold their chickens down very close last fall and had not so many to breed from this spring.

The preference for white skinned poultry in England undoubtedly began when their best table fowl were the Dorkings and the Game, and it has been increased by the importation from France of the La Fleche and the Houdans, all of these being white skinned hirds. Then also their grain feed has not been corn, but rather wheat and barley, which have not the tendency to impart a yellow tinge to a well fattened fowl that corn has. In this country the con ditions have been exactly opposite. We learned to know that a yellow skin indicated a corn-fed bird, that would be better than one which was not fat and therefore was pale or bluish looking. Then, too, the Brahmas early became favorites here, to be followed by the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandotter, while the French breeds were found to be not very productive of eggs, and the Leghorns. Black Spanish and other Mediterranean breeds were too small to suit the fancy of most of the poultry buyers. For these reasons we seldom see a well fattened fowl here which has not a yellow skin. To some extent the English have begun to overcome their prejudice against the yellow skins because of their knowledge of the Brahma and our American breeds, and they are now buying much poultry from the United States and Canada in which the yellow-skinned birds predominate, and if we are careful to send only good poultry, we think they can be led to abandon their prejudice as they have against American beef and mutton.

Rhode Island Turkeys.

The President of the United States has many things to worry him as he guides the Ship of State in her troubled career, but there is one thing that he need never distract himself about, and that is his Thanksgiving dinner, or, to be more correct, his hanksgiving turkey. Rhode Island turkeys have always been famous, and ever since 1873, when he sent his first big turkey to General Grant, Mr. Horatio Vose of Westerly, in that State, has been famous too. There are turkeys and turkeys, but the particular bird which has each year since 1873 graced the table of the executive mansion at Washington at Christmas as well as at Thankegiving has been the largest, finest and juiclest specimen of turkeybood that Raode Island could produce, and Mr. Vose has each time been the donor. Many persons have imagined Mr. Vose to be a farmer, pure and simple, who devoted himself wholly to poaltry culture, and es-Decially gave his time and attention to rais-

ng a monster turkey for the White House This is a mistake. Re is really a shipper on a large scale, though he practically controls the whole turkey crop for a radius of 15 miles about his home. Although in the heart of a beauti ul country, Mr. Vose lives in close proximity to the railroad station, that he may be more conveniently situated for his large shipping interests.

I took a flying trip down to Westerly especially to see the "turkey king," as some one has dubbed Mr. Vose, but shough I arrived there early in the morning, I failed to find him at home. He had risen with the sun, and had set out some hours before on a tour of the poultry farms in the surrounding country. His wife, however, who is an exceedingly bright and pleasant woman, gave me much information, at first a little reluctantly, to be sure, because, as The chickens should be housed and to death by newspaper men." She directed pushed along as rapidly as possible before me to one of the farms where her ausband procured turkeys and as it was a clear brisk autumn morning I started out afoot. By mere accident 1 met Mr. Vose on the road, driving one of his blooded horses, an animal of which he is very proud, and gle for existence up to that time. It would which, he told me, could show a 30 clip hitched to a road wagon. The "turkey king" is a man of about 60

years of age. He is of medium height, sold storm in O tober or November. And with gray hair and heavy gray brows which the old hens often receive a setback in the overshadow a pair of keen, deep set blue eyes. When I told him the object of my visit, he at first seemed disincline 1 to open his heart to a newspaper interviewer, having, apparently, about the same ideas as his wife as to these persistent individuals. He said that when he made a plain statement he wished to be correctly quoted. I assured him that it was my intention to do him full ustice, and we thereafter got along very well together. He is really a second David Harum, though in some respects he can give that gentleman cards and snades.

"Yes," he said, "I have sent a turkey to the White House every year since In some other localities they are not alone I sent him was a beauty, and tipped the they have plenty to dip their heads into all scales at 36 pounds. The fuss people have over, to wash out the bill, nostrils and plants and plan throat after eating, which is essential to President I don't like. Why, I think no board of President McKinley. 'I have May 3. Those which were transplanted throat after eating, which is essential to health. The young ducks are expected to one of sending one to him than to any had my eye on him for some time," reeach 41 to five nounds each when eight one of 30 or 40 poor people to whom I give

marked Mr. Vose, at the same moment a turkey every year. The only time I ever pointing to a turkey gobbier that strutted weeks old, and they are then ready for market. Three men kill about 600 ducks in sent one to a defeated candidate for the about the field with the lordly air of an elevation of they are mostly cloked by woman presidency was four years ago. I made an archibeke, "and he seems to be the most exception in the case of William J. Bryan, and in thanking me for the little remem-brance he wrote: 'The turkey was delicious, but so large that after the first meal my family was obliged to eat it on the installment plan.

"Compared with, say 20 years ago, the Rhode Island turkey crop is small. Where buildings, stock, etc., or a total cost of 10 one is raised now five were raised then, and cents a pound. The first birds shipped to what is more peculiar, on the fact of it, pound, but they soon dropped to 30 cents, and in August

was most prosperous, I, with the help of two men, packed and shipped 34,500 pounds of turkey during one Thanksgiving season, I

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was most prosperous, I, with the help of two men were the prosperous of the market, open ground yielded 1174.8 pounds. Those open groun market about April 25 brought 40 cents a prices have dropped. When the business have sent them to every part of the United tinue so until the 24th or 26th of the month States, to various sountries in Europe, to South Africa and to the Philippines. To of the year. Fresh-killed chickens are on all shipments is about 20 cents a pound, the latter live turkeys were sent. The best unchanged, bringing 14 to 15 cents for large turkeys are the genuine bronze and the and 9 to 13 cents for fair to good. Choice a weight of nearly five pounds each, and sells at a margin of 10 cents a pound above kept up and improved on from ime to time at 10 to 12 cents. Spring ducks at 12 to 14 gin for profit. Yet this industry here and birds which I get from Southern and Westin other sections has all grown up in com- ern States and place with the farmers who and choice young ones bring 17 to 18 cents,

as gathered from their correspondents, orn becomes the bill of fare. Finally, The season has been rather unfavorable for when they are ready for fattening, they are poultry raising in the West. Growers have fed on the whole kernel of the same grain. tried to produce as many, but the extreme When the turkeys are killed we have to hot weather affected the fertility of the dress them according to the market to eggs, and the mortality among the chickens which they are to be shipped. For instance, be at least 20 per cent. less. All reports feathers. A dressed turkey weighs about

All this conversation had been carried on the long stretches of shore, and the coldleadened waters of the Sound on the other. We came now to our first stopping place, a typical country auction. There, turkeys, geese and chickens, household furniture and farming implements were being knocked down to the lowest bidder.

Tu keys are great wanderers, and as we drove along we met several small flocks which had strayed bundreds of yards from the home roost, and some which had gone miles from home. At last we came to the

ECZEMA.

That torturing and disfiguring disease blood often arises from a diseased condition of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutri-

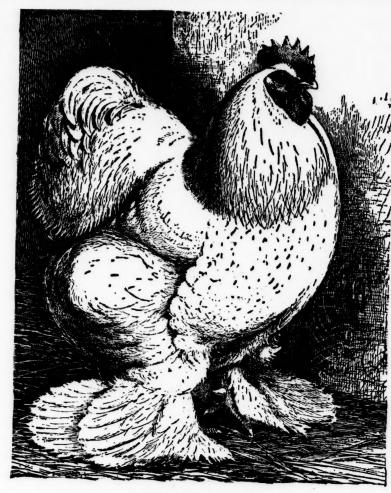
Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutripoisonous substances from the blood, puririchness. The "Discovery" cures per-

fectly diseases of the blood and other diseases which originate in a diseased condition of the stomach. The "Discovery" is absolutely a nonalcoholic and non-narcotic medicine. There is nothing "just as good."

There is nothing "just as good."

"For three years I have suffered with that dreaded disease, eczema," writes Mrs. J. Koepp, of Herman, Oregon. "I was told to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did, and after I had taken fourteen bottles I was permanently cured. It has been a year since I stopped taking your medicine and it has never appeared since. I think your medicine a wonderful cure and hope others suffering as I did will take it and be relieved of their suffering."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are powerful aids to the cleansing of the clogged system. By all dealers in



LIGHT BRAHMA COCK.

likely candidate for this year's White House honors." Indeed, the noble gentle-Boston Herald.

Poultry and Game. Owing to the unfavorable weather of Turkeys are unusually scarce for this season with medium at 15 to 16 cents and common bring 13 cents, choice chickens 12 cents and stibly injured by transplanting.

11,067,000 cats, 1,863 good to choice fowl 11 cents. Other

"The general conclusion drawn from this of barley. grades go the same as iced stock, 11 to 12 headed, 12 cents for selected large young, not advisable." common. There is a better supply at da good demand for live fowl and chickens, oringing 8 to 9 cents, with old roosters at 54

to 6 cents. Game is still short, but in fair demand, good. Wild duck are now in good supply heads \$1.25 to \$1 50, black 80 cents to \$1, to 124 cents.

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

tion. When diges-tion is imperfect, the tion is imperfect, the are 40 feet apart each way, while those of can make a room. nutrition of the body upright habit of growth would not be comes thin, poisons orchard it is, better to have the distance themselves and put nearer together in the row. in some eruptive If it is desired to utilize the ground more fully, pears, peaches, plums or night, the only heat coming up through quinces may be set between the apple register. trees in the rows, with the expectation of having them out out when the apple trees had grown so as to need the space. Of the 40 foot space between the rows about 30 feet tion. It eliminates can be used for growing hoed crops while the trees are young, thus not losing the use fying it and increasing its quantity and occupy. The fertilizer and cultivation given these hoed grops would also be beneficial to the growth of the trees.

At the Michigan Experiment Station they tested the effects of growing plants where the seed was sown or transplanting them, as there has been a general opinion that the transplanting increases the yield, and helps the plant to mature earlier.

With lettuce sown in a greenhouse Jan. 15 half the plants were taken up, and reset grains. This was a gain of 162 per cent. in "English Folk-lore," speaks of the suppose

planted. Cabbage seed was sown Feb. 5. Two-thirds same thing, but its present power and charm

home of that great and highly honored of of them were transplanted Feb. 28, and on once were almost 29 per cent. less in weight, and those which were transplanted twice were 46 per cent. less than those which had not been moved. In other trials with lettuce and radishes the results were so similar to the above as to give positive year exports were \$2,139,219, and import proof that the transplanting hindered \$1,257.786. Excess of exports \$881.426. Since similar to the above as to give positive

from the others of the flock that he might turbed, one-third transplanted once, and have his picture taken for publication.— one-third twice. When weather was suitable ten plants from each lot were taken up report of Nov. 10 is the smallest in eleven year and set in the open ground, every care save the meagre yield of 47,000,000 tons it being taken not to injure the roots. In the 1895, viz., 50,096,000 tons, which compares with three years those not moved until set in the open ground yielded 1174.8 pounds. Those two years ago, or respective decreases of about two years ago, or respective decreases of a point two years ago, or respective decreases of a point two years ago, or respective decreases of a point two years ago, or respective decreases of a point two years ago, or respective decreases of a point two years ago, or respective decreases of a point two years ago, or respective decreases of a point two years ago, or respective decreases of a point two years ago, or respective decreases ago, or respective decreases ago and years ago, or respective decreases ago, or pounds and those moved twice 1001.2 of 10 per cent. and 25 per cent, compared with last one and two years cannot well fail to have

cauliflower, collards and two varieties of cabbage that were started in the open field included 8,562,000 bushels of wheat from four

"Lettuce and other plants in the greenthe cost of raising, it seems like a fair mar- by additions to the flocks of occasional wild cents and young geese scarce at 14 to 15 house, when they have sufficient room to develop and are not transplanted, matured quicker and produced a greater yield than similar plants that had been transplanted.

work is that transplanting does not promote cents for roasting chickens, 9 to 10 cents for earliness nor an increased yield. Once West, long out \$18, short out and backs \$17 medium and 12 to 13 cents for awo-pound stansplanting, as of cabbage plants, from medium \$16.25, lean ends \$19.75, bean port broilers. Choice fowl 101 cents, with fair the seed bed to the field, or pricking off as \$13.50, fresu ribs 12 cents, corned shoulders \$14 cents, fresh shoulders \$15 cents smoked to good at 9 to 10 cents. Old roosters 7 cents, ducks 9 to 10 cents, with some turkeys at 15 cents for fancy drawn and revirable transplanting vegetable plants is 114 cents, skinned dams 11 cents, saucages 94

Flowers for Winter.

Now is the time when the housekeeper, who wishes her rooms to look attractive when old Boreas is king prepares for flowwith prices quite steady. Grouse in fair ers in the winter. First, order a dozen or supply at \$1 to \$1.25 a pair for dark and 80 two paper flower pots, at 25 cents per dozen. the week ending Nov. 17 included 133,636 cents to \$1.10 a pair for light. Quali in little better supply at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a dozen table. Very light and durable and of a for choice, and \$1.25 to \$1 75 for common to pretty terra-cotta color. Fill these with tulips. The yellow and white Picotee tulips and in fair demand, but generally small. are fine for the house. They are larger Canvasbacks are \$1 50 to \$2.50 a pair, red. and borne on tall stems, each variety having a distinct border of bright crimson around mallard 75 to 90 cents, widgeon 75 cents every petal. You will want one or two and teal 50 to 60 cents. Plover are still Tulipa Greigis; the great leaves are scarce at \$3 to \$3 50 a dozen, snipe \$2 to spotted with black. It is like a torch \$2 50, and reed birds 25 to 30 cents. Veni- in a dark night, for its flower, which is son remain steady at 12 to 14 cents whole very large, is of a clear, brilliant scarlet, and 18 to 20 cents for saddles. Rabbits 10 unlike any other tulip, and will brighten a whole window. The little Dae Van Thols will bloom very early; they come in violet. orange, rose and more brilliant shades. Any of the common single tulips are good for foreing; the double varieties are very uncertain, and the sweet scented tulips In setting an apple orchard we would have also been, with me, the bude blighting has its cause in an impure condition of the feet one way and 33 to 40 feet the other way, cool, dark place till wanted. Bring them being governed by the habit of growth of up, one by one, or more, as you please, the variety selected. The spreading trees water and give sun gradually and await like the Greening and Baldwin will be near development. Oa a cold winter's day you enough together when full grown if they have no idea how bright one pot of tulips

For a cool room, one kept just above is inadequate to its growded if not more than 30 or 33 feet freezing, a whole window full of petunian needs. The blood be- apart. Yet when both are set in the same will, when once started, if properly watered give you an abundance of pretty flowers of accumulate in it, and about 40 feet one way and then the upright many colors. One of the loveliest displays these poisons often growers can be placed together at one end, of petunias I have ever seen was from large boxes of these plants kept all winter in a chamber over a room with a fire day and

For a warmer room, a red or white Swainsonia is easier to grow than s geranium, thriving in any soil or window. It has beautiful fernlike foliage, for one thing, and it is almost always in blossom for snother. The blossoms are the shape of but one-fourth of the land before the and nearly the size of sweet peas, appearing at the axils of the leaves. The dark red with white blotches is shows, the pure white very pretty; price, twenty-five cents. It has stood the test of years, and is as

pretty as the catalogues declare. For a companion try the Giant White Scented Snapdragon. It comes in pure white, with a lemon-tinged throat, or a beautiful canary yellow. The flower stalks resemble the gladiolus and grow very tall. Its habit is compact, and it is a perpetual bloomer. The Scapdragon is a beautiful again in the same place in the usual method flower, although it has had some stran-e of transplanting. The entire crop was out names, such as Tenf-is-Band, D vil's Band and weighed March 23. The average weight and Calves' Snout, M fie de beau, from of those which were not transplanted was fancied resemblance in the seed vessel to 42 4 grains, while the others averaged 36 4 the nose and mouth of a calf. Mr. Dyer in favor of the plants that had not been trans- supernatural influence of this flower in destroying charms; and Vogel refers to the

is its beauty and sweet fragrance The Roman hyacinths are an ever fresh delight with their dainty bells and sweet fragrance. No buibs are easier to force or surer to bloom

h have such rich tints, properly diags \$17.25 to \$20, mixed; feed \$18.25 to \$19, seek spring bran \$17.25, winter \$17.75 midh have such rich tints, properly diags \$17.25 to \$20, mixed; feed \$18.25 to \$19,
seed they will retain their beauty for red dog \$19.50, gluten feed \$20.50 to \$2, costonpressed they will retain their beauty for

Garner up all the beauty of the wood this fall for the festivals of the year. A box of the pretty mosses that abound can be kept in the cellar for use in making sentre pieces with a few flowers.

And the wild geese sating high, And all over upland and lowland

Sarah P. E. Hawthorne, in Portland Transcript.

—"Bradstreet's" reports the exports of wheat (flour included) for the week as aggregat-ing 4,062,030 bushels, against 3,555 507 bushels last week and 5,540,007 bushels in 1899 exports since July 1 aggregate 64,644,993 bushels, against 88,026,000 bushels last year.

bought in France for \$12 the ton, some growers are giving them away. The demand for easks has outron the supply. In the Bordeaux regior, says a Sun writer, empty casks are selling for \$5 apiece, and a full cask of new wice is being

the most prosperous ever known for American shipping. American steam vessel tonnage on June 30 amounted to 23.338 vessels of 5.164. 889 gross ten', an increase of 800,000 tons over previous year.

-The exports from Bosten for the week ending Nov. 16 were valued at \$2,513,888 and the imports at \$794,521. Excess of exports \$1,719,867. For the corresponding week last seemed entirely conscious of his future
distinction, as he walked graudly away
from the others of the flock that he might

They found similar results with kale, of oats and corn and other feed stuffs.

--- The world's chipment of grain last week and reached the following conclusions as a countries, and 4.913,000 bushels of corn from four countries. Of this the United States fur"Lettuce and other plants in the greennished 4,063,000 bushels of wheat and 8,977,000

States and Canada on Nov. 17 included 63,891,-000 bushels of wheat, 8,398 000 bushels of corp, 12,838,000 bushels of cats, 1,371,000 bushels o "It has been said that I feed my turkeys young ducks than some of the papers think there is now for Belgian hares.

The Sprague Commission Company of Chicago, who are among the largest dealers in poultry, have sent out their annual statement of the poultry crop for this year, in midday meal is omitted, and cracked is now in the control of the poultry crop for this year, in midday meal is omitted, and cracked in the control of the poultry crop for this year, in midday meal is omitted, and cracked in the control of the poultry crop for this year, in midday meal is omitted, and cracked in the control of the poultry crop for this year, in midday meal is omitted, and cracked in the control of the poultry crop for this year, in midday meal is omitted, and cracked in the control of the control of

-Pork continues firm, with hoge highe cents, Frankfurt sausages 9 cents, boiled hams 16 to 161/2 cents. boiled shoulders 12 cents. bacon 13% to 14 cents, bolognas 8 cents, pressed ham 12 conts, raw leaf lard 9 cents, rendered leaf lard 9 cents, in pails 9% to 10 cents, port tongues \$21.50, loose sait pork 914 cents; briskets 10 cents, sausage meat 8 to 814 cents,

—The indicated potato crop of 211 million bushels as per Government report of Nov. 10. is 18 millions less than last year, rye crop of 24 millions about the same, and barley crop of 59 millions, 14 millions less than in 1899.

millions, 14 millions less than in 1899.

—The shipments of leather from Boston for the last week amounted in value to \$164,413, previous week, \$180,882; similar week last year \$122,130. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$8,654,807

And then the ferns; lay in a store fo winter. Our native ferns will thrive with little care. And the glory of the woods, the beautiful leaves, pressed, the bright berries, which have such rich tints, properly

se this winter.

The charm of the frost king's rod. And others call it Gad.

-- Europe has not seen a vintage as abundant as this year's since 1875. Grapes on be

traded for two empty ones.

—According to the report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain, the past year was

bushels of corv.

—The visible supply of grain in the United

city dressed hogs 714 cents, country 6 cents. -The exports from the port of Bosto 32,648 pounds butter and 36,505 pounds cheese -Trafton makes the exports from the Atla tic coast last week to include 248,800 barrels of lour, 1,648,000 bushels of wheat, 4,263,000 pushels of corp. 1800 barrels of pork, 10,616,000 ounds of lard and 30,389 boxes of meat.

—Exports for ten months to Oct. 31 com-pare as follows with last year: Flour, 16,297,726 barrels and 15,198,282, wheat 79,840,042 and 91,584,344, total wheat and fing, 148,679,809 and 159,926,388; corn 147,910.201 and 166,-492.545, oats 27.144 091 and 27.937.885 ,868,878 and 4 768,261, barley 11,829,784 and 10,944,730. Discreases are wheat and flour 1114 millions, corn 1814 millions, cats nearly 11 millions and typ nearly three millions. The only increase is nearly one million in barley.

gainst \$8,013,500 in 1899.

—The total shipments of boots and shoes from Roston this week have been 16 063 caves, against 74,407 cases last week; corresponding period last year, 84,003. The total shipments thus far in 1900 have been 3 754,850 cases against 4,158,662 cases in 1899. -Hay, straw and millfeed are little changed.

Hay \$14 to \$18.50, fancy and jobbing \$19 to. \$19.50, rye straw \$17 to \$18, oat straw \$9 to

seed meal toarrive \$38, linseed meal \$29 to \$30.

—The shipments of live stock and dressed beef last week included 1786 cattle, 1160 sheep, 14 368 quarter of beef from Bostop, 2917 cattle, 1395 sheep, 14 300 castles. 1395 sheep, 16,200 quarters of beef from New York, 740 cattle from Baltimore, 364 cattle, 1000 quarters of beef from Philadelphis, 242 The out-door world is so pretty! I love its rocks, its trees, and all its wealth of growing things so well that I long to garner them in.

A haze on the far hor!z m.

The infinite, tender sky
The ripe, rich tints of the cornfield,
And the wild goese saling high,

to bristol, 300 cattle to Newcastle, 386 cattle to Manchester, 200 cattle to Hull, 1020 quarters of beef to Southampton, 59 cattle, 45 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

—The egg situation continues quite strong, and there is every indication that it will hold its strength for some time to come. The high prices may check consumption, and trade may not be quite as active as it has been, but receipts are likely to run light and the held steet will all be wanted before the early spring supplies come in. Western extras sold early in the week at 26 to 27 cents, and fine selections at July 1 the exports of wheat aggregate 81,779,000 at 100 sects. Fresh Eastern were scarce and bushels. Corn exports for the week aggregate in demand at 38 to 30 cents, and fancy nearby 8,976,914 bushels, against 3,287,627 bushels last week and 4,603,718 bushels in 1899. Corn fair demand at 18 to 19 cents, and some fancy lots brought 20 cents. The stock in cold storage was reduced about 15 000 cases, some of which were sent to New York. The stock is now 82,197 cases, against 83,707 cases the same time ast year.

-- Mutton and lambs are easier, under a full supply and bad weather: Spring lambs 61/2 to 9% cents. Brightons and fancy 8% to 10 cents, rearlings 5 to 7 cents, muttous 5 to 7 cents, ancy and Brightons 6 to 71/2 cents, veals 6 to 9 ents, fancy Brightons 9 to 19 cents.



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No book in existence gives an arquate account of the turkey,—its devopment from the wild state to the varie breeds, and complete directions breeding, feeding, rearing and marking these beautiful and profitable bire. In present book is an effort to a his gap. It is based upon the expenses of the most successful experts a drkey growing, both as breeders of fanctiock, and as raisers of turkeys for market.

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It is said that such weather as we have had this autumn affacts horses even sooner than it affects humanity.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is dea 1. No other composer has ever so combined a finished musical technique with a musically expressed sense of humor.

A daily paper publishes a special despatch from Lynn, bearing the important news that there is likely to be no immediate change in the styles of footwear.

Joseph Jefferson has said many true things, but none truer than thie, "Idealism is the mainstay of the drams and poetry; it always has been and it will last forever."

Writers will be safe from public curiosity meddling with other people's business only when there returns to the editorial pen a settled conviction of its own dignity.

John Philip Sousa finds in the reception of his marches at the Exposition a test of American art when it sticks to its own Americanism. There are those who hope that this is not a final test.

The death of Mr. Hoyt writes flats at she end of a life of genuine usefulness. A true artist in the art of amusing his contemporaries: a kindly gentleman in the art of discovering and keeping his friends.

less, odorless and cheaper than coal. The man who loves his open fire will be tempted to investigate, even while he says to himself, what's the matter with hard wood?

A new fuel is advertised, clean, smoke

The "K ntucky" knocks carelessly around the harbor while Uncle San makes his next demand upon Turkey for that long promised indemnity Battle ships are easily the big brothers of the consular service.

The deep-sea tale of the bark Latona sighted out of her usual course, obstinately deaf to signals, and manned by a crew known to be at loggerheads with its lega. skipper, tacks only the Jolly Rover at the

With so many houses all around us it is not amiss that we should have expert instruction in the science of looking at the n. Indeed, architecture is, of all the arts, the most constantly in evidence; therefore it most needs the checkrein of well diffused good taste.

Longfellow's dreams differed from those of most literary workers, if the Daughters of the Revolution are to be trusted, in that hey produced practicable copy. Literary men will tell you that they dream very wonderful dreams, which are anything but wonderful when reduced to cold type.

The football season is over, but the good old game of bowling is just in its yearly infancy. It is to be noticed that the revival of the game has come slowly into its present prominence, and its position is probably all the better established for that reason And the costume is so simple and within reach of everybody.

The town of Palham has a scheme of its own to meet the difficulty of collecting taxes from non-residents on land held for speculative purposes, but not in actual use. The plan, as we understand it, is to put the poor people of the town in temporary possession, thus making the land pay its own back taxes.

That the Paris public enjoy a lecture as a curtain raiser to a theatrical performance and goes at five in the afternoon to the theatre to hear readings from the poets, is good reason for the fact that Paris is the centre of the world of art and that no other capital can even vaguely dispute the title held at Horticultural Hall, Worcester, Mass.,

A gentleman of Pennsylvania has made for his own worship a collection of gods, some of them bearing resemblances to by stereopticon, by E. H. Forbush, O nideparted Pennsylvanians. Well, and why not? Many a man with so much time upon his hands would have devoted it to the Henry S. Pritchett, President Massachuworship and adornment of his own image, which is certainly a parrower religion.

The Alabama woman who, having been jilted, took oath never again to leave her chair and kept it, sacrificed dignity to a feminine notion of consistency, and probably failed to make her point for that very reason. Tae faithless swain may well have felt some twinges of conscience at the thought of her, just sitting there. So much for the beginning: after a while conscience could hardly fall to be deadened by annoyance at the thought of her, still sitting there.

Without doubt the United States is now the richest nation on earth. This is due largely to its superior natural resources and to the inventive genius and industrious habits of its people. Dr. L. G. Powers, chief statistician of the Census Bureau. declares that the present census will show that the American people in the last ten years have saved the astounding sum of \$25,000,000,000. The actual visible wealth of the country now amounts to \$90,000,000,000.

Aunt Jamima has cooked cornmeal into di zans of different dishes to show Parisians and Europeans generally what toothsome tood cornmest is if properly prepared, all looking to the creation of a larger market there for the great American product. At the close of the the Exposition Mr. F. W. Peck, the American Commissioner General. presented to her a handsome silver medal in by J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury. recognition of efficient services. Her speech in response was no doubt interesting and quite appropriate.

how the value of wine is not the only thing Wis. that increases with age. The Taomas edition of Poe's "Tamerlane" brought G. Osborn, New Haven. \$2050. It was sold to a New York dealer and it seems fair to conclude therefore that C. W. Pickett, New Haven. the next value of the book may reach even a higher figure. Poe's own copy of the portunity for questions and discussion. At considerably higher, doubtless, than the original owner would have been willing to sell it for.

China seems to be a great egg consuming Friday, D :c. 5, 6 and 7. also in the manufacture of albumen. The following: "Our Dairy Work," by Prof. G. increased to over 123,000,000 in 1894 The who would not have furnished liquor on a duel under the "Great Eim," when first albumen manufactory in the far east M. Gowell, Professor of Animal Industry at next year they fell to about 78 000,000, and such occasions was subject to not very Phillips killed Wo dbridge, and made his was established in Hainan; this fac'ory used Univ. raity of Maine, followed by a talk since then they have increased rapidly to complimentary remarks.

down by the natives. Later, a German firm started a factory at Wuhu, where ducks' eggs were very plentiful and cheap. O.her factories have since been establ shed, and there are now about six in China, five being in German hands and one in French, but the industry is no longer so remunerative es at first. A thousand eggs yield from 13 to 15 pounds of albumen, which is sold for

Mr. B. T. Galloway, who has undertaken the charge of the extensive ornamental grounds of the Department or Agriculture, is now making preparations to have them in a very handsome shape this coming pring. During the past month the garleners have removed all the old floral employes of that department, and now the cussions. planting of fresh grass seed has begun. Mr Galloway hopes to make the grounds contain the very finest specimens of the landscape gardener's art that it is possible to have. The object of this, he stated, is to educate the numerous visitors to the National Capita in the methods of landscape gardening, and offer to them an incentive to try to imitate what we have accomplished.

It is by the sale and export of its-surplus products of the farm, the furnace and the mill that a nation is made rich, not alone by what it consumes at home. October exports have broken all monthly records in the history of the commerce of the United States, and the ten months of 1900, ending with October, also break the record of ex essential constituent that makes good or ports for the corresponding period of preceding years, and give assurance that the alendar year 1900 will show the largest exports in history of our foreign commerce. The year 1900 will for the first time in the hist bry of our commerce show an export of more than \$100,000,000 in value in every month of the year, while for the first time a single month, Ostober, 1800, passes the

Down with the Cow-Boarder! arefully:

1. The cow that gives more than she eats. Which variety would you prefer in making up a dairy herd? Which variety do you actually have?

Now there is no difficulty about telling thick, singgish blood which may cause the cow of one class from the cow of the fevers and other troubles. Swine cholera other. There used to be; but there isn't owes its origin to feverish, thick and sluznow.

The Babonek test does it. The apparatus consists of a small scale, a

Babcock test and a little gumption. By testing each cow separately a man can soon tell which ones are paying a profit and

the analyses free when requested if sam. us now at this season is that of heavy feed-ples be properly taken. Or the dairyman ing with not sufficient variety either of food apparatus described above. It is not nec- a good stock of roots is an excellent thing essary to weigh the milk of each cow to begin the winter with for daily feeding. evary time she is milked, nor to test as often as a creamery does. It may be weighed but two or three days in a month. Sampling and testing may be done only twice a year, but the samples must be taken properly and at the right times to amount to much. When the cow is about four to six months along in milk, two composite samples should be taken. The average of these will generally be closely like the average which would result from frequent sampling. The milk weights, multiplied by 15 or by 10, as the case may be, will give an approximation to the milk yield; and the pounds of milk multiplied by the per cent, of fat and divided by six will give a close idea of the pounds of butter the

Important Farmers Meetings. chaseits State Board of Agriculture will be years before. D30 4, 5 and 6

Among the important lectures will be the following: " Birds Useful to Agriculture,"illustrated

thologist to the Board. " Some Lessons of the Census," by Dr.

set is Institute of Technology, Boston. 'Fungous Diseases," by William C. Sturgis, Ph. D., botanist, Connecticut Agri- was in the first Illinois, which produced in

cultural Experiment Station. tessor of veterinary science, Massachusetts

Agricultural College.

Wool and Cotton Reporter." Boston. "Farm Law," by M. F. Dickinson, Jr., of the six h Indiana district 84 per cent. of the

neys-at-law, Boston. sion, in which all persons present are in- Rhode Island, and in the District of Columvited to engage. The annual winter meeting of the Con-

held at New Haven, Ct, Dec. 11, 12 and 13 \$509,703 were exported at an average value Among the important lectures will be the Higher Education and the Welfare of

the Country," by President Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven. "The Farm as a Home," by Col. James Wood, Mt K see, N. Y.

The Study of Natural H story," by D: W. C. Sturgis, New Haven.
"Some Modern Conclusions in Dairying," by Hon. William D. Hoard, Fort

"Experimental Inquiry upon Milk Secretice," by Prof. Charles D Woods, Orono, while 698 dealers in Pennsylvania used Me.

"Lessons of 1899 and 1900 in Pomology," Some Aspects of the Forestry Prob-

lem," by Dr. J. F. R throck, Harrisburg

"The Farmer in Public Life," by Col. N. "Reminiscences of Farm Life," by Mcs After each lecture there will be an op-

calebrased "Raven" brought \$610, a price interested are invited to be present and engage in the discussions.

The Maine Board of Agriculture will is also an important article of export. From iaw, yet this great theologian did not hesihold a State Dairy Meeting in City 1884 to 1888 the annual exports of this oil tate to have wine upon his own table. in their vicinity. Tae "R yal Exchange"

Dairy Bureau," by Gorge M. Whitaker of exported. Boston; "The Next Step in Providing Over 86 000,000 pounds of oil, or about 60 E incestion for the Farmer," by Dr. W. H. per cent. of the whole, went to the Nether-Jordan, Director of New York Agricultural lands, while Germany had 28,000,000

Secretion of Milk," by Charles D. Woods, and Norway, Great Brita in, Denmark, Bel about 75 cents per pound. This albumen is director Maine Experiment Station, O onc. ased throughout the world, principally in photography.

director Maine Experiment Station, O onc. A lecture will be given by Hon. H. C Adams of Madison, Wis., dairy and food Filled cheese is made from skimmed milk, e mmissioner of Wisconsin, and there will be addresses by Hon. Z A. Gilbert of substitute for the cream taken off. This Greene, F. S Adams of Bowdoin and Prof. pays a special tax of one cent a pound, G M Gowell of the University of Maine. A cordial invitation to be present at the the wholesale dealer \$250 and the retail meeting is extended to all. Questions are dealer \$12. There are now but five manualways in order, and it is hoped that members of the board and others interested in designs. which were so familiar to the the work will participate freely in the dis-

The Blood of Our Stock.

There is a common saying that we live by our blood and on it, and if the blood is pure our systems starve; if too rich we break out in disease and suffer, but if just right at alt times we enjoy perfect health. This is so true that physicians try to get at the root of in 1897 62 retail dealers in it, of whom 29 all diseases by purifying and feeding the blood. If this is kept in good condition and in healthy circulation most diseases will be thrown off and the system thereby will be saved many suff rings.

A good deal if not all this practical wis dom is applicable to the live stock which we raise on our farm:-- he cows, pigs, sheep and poultry. The blood is the all bad animals. Let that get out of order and then the door is thrown open for all sorts of physical disorders. There is hardly a disease that cannot be traced back directly or indirectly to the blood. Even the colds which the animals suffer with would never have been contracted had the blood been all right. If the blood had been pure, rich and in good circulation the animals would have been able to throw the cold off, or

never to have taken it at all. Consequently, we need to pay a little There are two varieties of cows. Note attention in the winter time to feeding for blood and for seeing that it is all right Richness of blood sometimes means impur-2. The cow that eats more than she gives. ity, and that is not to be desired any more than impoverished blood. Animals that are shut up in close winter quart rs and fed heavily on rich foods will invariably have gish brood. When turned out in the clover lot, they keep their blood cooled off, and they rarely suffer from cholera. We cannot afford to feed our stock with too highly concentrated food in winter unless we can give them daily exercise suffi sient to counteract which are merely boarders. When feed is the effect of this and feed them also with carce and high, as it is in some parts of roots, vegetables and other green things. Vermont, dairymen will find it more than If we do trouble will follow sooner or later, usually necessary to weed out the boarders. and then the mischief is done. It is much Most creameries will make the tests for easier to upset the system of an animal patrons free or at a nominal cost. The than to correct it and bring it back to a Vermont experiment station will make state of good health. The danger confrontcan make the test for himself with the or exercise. Neither can be neglected, and

WILLIAM CONWAY.

Indiana.

Oleomargarine and Oleo Oil. The dairy division of the Department of Agriculture sends out a pamphlet which ntains some interesting statistics in regard to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, oleo oil and filled cheese. The two first are not dairy products, but as they if he ate with his host at the common table compete with them by being used as a sub- his meals cost him sixpence each or in of attention by the dairy division.

facturers show by the tex stamps used of him and he ordered the meat to be dressed two cents per pound that the business is as he liked best and he might with credit reached. increasing rapidly, as the smallest annual set by a part of his dinner for the next rear anding June 30, 1890, while for the year | charge, the host was reending June 30, 1899, the reported product would be an innovation upon an iunkeeption was 83.139.901 pounds, an increase of er's prerogetive of the present day. These

States varies in like proportion from \$786,-291.73 in 1890 to \$1,956,618 56 in 1899. In this England as they were known to our anyear the tax of two cents a pound amounted to \$1,609,912.56. The manufacturers' special wick, Vendome and Toursine are called tax of \$600 per year was \$11,500. Wholesale dealers at \$480 per year paid \$71,884, and retail dealers at \$48 a year paid \$263,- is that such houses as we have named are 322. This includes some who were not in the business all the year.

The largest amount made in one district the year ending June 30, 1899, alm ist 39,000, -"Stable Ventilation," illustrated by 000 pounds. The two cent tax and manustereopticon, by Dr. James B. Paige, pro- facturers' tax amounted to \$776,659 80. Kansas took second place with 16 per cent. we are sorry to say not always an improveof the whole production; the eleventh Ohio ment. Sheep Rusing in Massachusetts," by district was third with 12 per cent. of the Mr. Frank P. Bennett editor of "National whole; the Connecticut district, which includes Rhode Island, made 91 per cent , and the firm of Dickinson & Dickinson, Attor- whole. There were that year 17 factories located in seven States, I linois, Indiana, All lectures will be followed by discus- Kansas, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio and

> went to Germany, 1,965,559 pounds, and British West Indie; took 1,527,342 pounds. Great Britain had 397,738 pounds, French 204,801 and Cuba 157,706 pounds. Other West India islands, Guiana and the Central American States were very good customers.

amounts sent to each State, and for that year Illinois with 2006 licensed dealers sold in Olio handled almost 9,000,000 pounds, forth all such as are to keep houses of enternearly 11,530,000 pounds. Almost 6,000,000 ounds were sold in New Jarsey. Indians, Rhode Island and Missouri had between 3,000,000 and 4 000,000 pounds eac's, Michigan and Massachusetts between 2,000,000 out in 1675, the Boston tayerns had become "What Constitutes at Dairy Farm," by Texas, Kentucky, Minnesota, West VirThe sale of the McKee Library shows Hon. William D. Hoard, Fort Atklason, ginis, Virginis, Colorado, Louisiana and Neof that great war was by many seriously tween 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 pounds each. and Iowa less than 80,000. In those two rates and in large quantities. The growth just where the Merchant's Bank now stands sold as butter are very strictly enforced. amount produced, but forms about one- regarded. In Cotton Mather's day even fourth part of the elemangarine made, and drinking healths was under the ban of the advantage over the taverns at a distance, on Hall, Augusta, W duesday, Thursday and varied from 30,000,000 pounds to nearly Dinking at funerals, weddings, church 46,000,000. In 1889 they were but little more raisings and even at ordinations was a thing and here two young bloods after a dispute Among the important addresses will be the han 28,000,000, but from that they steadily everywhere sanctioned by custom, and he at cards retired to the Com non and fought

about 1,000,000 eggs daily, but was burnt on "Utilizing the Waste Products of the me chan 142 000,000 in 1899 Most of thi Dairy," by J A. Roberts of Norway; "The export trafe is in summer, and in June Formation and Work of the Massachusetts 1899, over 17,000,000 pounds of this oil were

Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

"Some Recent Investigations on the per cant being divided between Sweden per cant be a sweden per c pounds, or about 20 per cent., the other 20

> to which oleo or other fats are added as a while the manufa sturer pays \$400 per year, the wholesale dealer \$250 and the retail factories of filled choose, and they made for the fiscal year 1899 1,688,650 pounds, which was all for export. The special taxes on filled cheese from all sources amount to a little more than \$18,000 The amount made each month varies greatly, but little being made from April to December in 1898, while in the first six months of 1899 the amount pr month varied from 223,830 pounds in January to 335,065 pounds in June. Previous to May, 1898, most of the filled cheese was were in Louisiana and 19 in Maryland, four in Illinois, three in Indiana. Missouri, New Jarsey and Virginia had two each and West Virginia one. In 1898 there were but 19, of which 14 were in Louisiana, and in 1899 there were none.

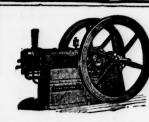
More About Old Boston. There is no more curious or interesting reading than that which relates to the and violent opposition, giving birth to a social habits of our ancestors prior to, during and immediately after the Revolutionary period. There were no clubs then in exist. ence according to the modern idea of that Shakspere, Jonson, Massinger and their which London could then boast so many. the epilogue to the play, is an allusion to the next one. this practice of having bushes at the doors of inns. "If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue; yet to good wine they do use good bushes." Bishop Earle, besides several old playwrights, alludes to the fact that a " tavern is a degree or (if you will) a pair of stairs above an ale house, where men are drunk with more credit and apology." The entire furniture of these establishments, so far as the drinking room went, consisted of a table and a few stools or common chairs, with perhaps a settle or high wooden backed bench, the floor being sanded with a view to extreme neatness. that the tobacco rinsings of the church wardens, as they were called, or long pipes smoked by the common people in olden times, should not defile the floor. Harrison, the ancient historian, says the English inns had plenty of ale, beer country. and wine; it was the custom as soon as a passenger arrived for the servants to run to him, one taking his horse, walking it about until the right state of perspiration had been reached; another conducted the traveler to his private chamber and kindled the tire if necessary; another pulled off his boots and cleaned them; then the host or an old deed discovered in late years gives hostess visited him and inquired his wants; stitute for butter, they are thought worthy some places but fourpence; but if he northerly corner of School and Washington sat in his own room and commanded what The tables of returns from the manu- meats he would, the kitchen was open to The public winter meeting of the Massa nearly 85 per cent, over the production two customs were brought from the mother country in our early days, and became a part Tae revenue received by the United and parcel of intk eping in New England. There are no longer any tweras in New cestors, although such houses as the Brane

taverns, and their proprietors innkeepers, which is a pleasant legal fistion. The truth in no sense taverns, but hotels, an entirely diff rent thing. The world in moving on has allowed the venerable institution of the tavern, inn or ale house to die out, as well as all other things which have outlived their usefulness. A new order of things has taken place of the old. although

Shenston's lines must be familiar to your readers, but they will repay perusal: Whoe'er has travel'd life's dull round,

Where'er his stages may have been, May sigh to think he still has found, The warmsst welcome at an inn.

As far back as 1634, when the price of labor and everything else was regulated sixpence was the legal charge for Where did this more than 83,000,000 and a penny for an ale quart of beer at nection State Board of Agriculture will be pounds go to? 5,549,322 pounds valued at an inn. and if a greater charge was made the landlord was liable to a fine of ten of 9.2 cents per pound. The largest amount shillings. Josselynn, who was a close observer in the early colonial days, writes that "at the tap houses of Boston I have had an ale quart of older, spleed and West Indies 226,810 pounds. Porto Rico sweetened with sugar, for a groat." (The groat was the great silver penny piece issued in the reign of Edward III., equal to four ordinary pennies.) In 1647, so numerous The law compels a statement of the were the applications for licenses to keep taveras, that the General Court of Massa chusetts passed the following law for their over 18,500,000 pounds, 995 retail dealers own relief: "It is ordered, etc., that hencetainment and to retail wine, beer, etc. shall be licensed at the county courts. so as this General Court may not be thereby hindered in their more weighty matters." When King Philip's war had broken and 3,000,000, while Maryland, Kansas, so numerous that Cotton Mather said that this house of entertainment was the every other house was one," and the cause brasks stand in the order ramed, using be- attributed to the large number of tippling houses in the colonies, where the noble red corner of Elm street and Dock square, New York received less than 225,000 pounds man could get his firewater at very low States the laws prohibiting it from being of taverns kept pace with the growth of the on State street. Toen, too, there was the colonies, and the laws affecting the drinking famous "Auchor tavern," otherwise Of oleo oil there are no records as to the habits of the inhabitants were openly dis-



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the use of tobacco was looked upon as far consumption. more injurious than the drinking habit; indeed, the use of the weed was regulated, and the planting thereof was strictly forbidden by law. The statute as to the use of the weed read: "Nor shall any one take tobacco in any wine or common victual house except in a private room there, so as ment of which public opinion took so deelded a stand that it soon came to be a Queen Bess that the custom of taking tobacco (just as one would now say " Take a, drink ") was introduced into England, about the year 1586, by Sir Fraucis Drake,

multitude of investives. An allusion to the custom may be found in some of the plays of Elizabeth's reign. ence according to the modern idea of that king James I., successor to the maiden a good sale. This is due to the fact that the grape can be raised at such an early period specified in the south for the carry markets, and have a good sale. This is due to the fact that the grape can be raised at such an early period that it reaches market before there is the south for the carry markets, and have goesip and for imparting information the bacco was a custom loathsome to the or no competition. The quality which sells old inn, savein of sic house was in England at the time of eyes, hateful to the nose, harmful to the it is that of earliness. When a grape is brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the fellow writers, as a necessary rendezvous, of black, stinking fume thereof nearly resembles the horrible S ygian smoke of the pit or if one can find a grape that keeps better Taverns and ale houses in England were that is bottomless." No wonder that our distinguished by a bush or tuft of ivy at ancestors fought shy of the noxious weed, their doors, a custom which particularly but the records of King James' reign show prevailed when the immortal poet was that that monarch liked a good cup of born. In "As You Like It," or rather, in punch or other strong drink just as well as

In 1683 there were at least two high class taverns, or, as they were called, ordinaries. in Boston, and this latter term appears in the old writers, before the days of the Puritans. Shakespeare speaks of them, so does Massinger and Dacker, who divides them into three classes, "one where courtly away and above superior to these to comknights do resort, another where the jus tices and younger knights are entertained. and a third where state bachelors and thrifty attorneys assemble." A curious old poem, the title of which has been lost, speaks of the following ordinaries: the Salutation" at Billingsgate, " The Boar's Head" near London Stone, "The Mitre in Chepe, and "The Bull's Head" and The Wind Mill" in Lothbury, "The Mermaid " in Cornhill and others. The ordinaries and their names, as they existed in New England, were derived from the mother

The earliest ordinary licensed in Boston was kept by one Samuel Cole, in 1634, of whom it is stated that he was a freeman, but disbarred or disarmed in 1637. He is said to have opened a public house in Boston on M :rehants R .w. midway between State street and Fancuil Hall, but a copy of every reason to suppose that his tavern stood the next door northerly to where the "Old Corner Book Store now is," at the streets. This was opposite to where Gov. John Winthrop lived, just below the Old South Church, before Spring Lane is

those days, and not only owned a warehouse, but a brewery on Kilby street. He was succeeded by his son William, who lived on State street, or, as it was then, King street, where the New England Bank formerly stood, on the upper corner of Kilby street. This estate was the site of the most notable tavern in the whole lony, the famous "Bunch of Grapes," which in the day of and preceding th Revolution was kept by one John Marston. whose grandson was thirty years or more ago an admiral in the United States Navy. This William Hudson was one of the commissioners appointed by the town of Boston to go to Taunton in 1674, and meet King Philip, the scene depicted in the calendar of the New Rogland Mutual Life Insurance Company for 1900.

Can any one imagine that the tide once flowed nearly up to the door of this tavern? The water tried hard to get in, but there was a stronger and more potent element which kept it out. Then next in order came the "Kirg's Wast & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Arms," which was at the head of Dick equare, and was managed by one Huih Gannison, a member of the church and als of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. At one time he was allowed to sell beer only, but at the next session of the General Court he humbly prayed that he might have leave to draw the wine to be consumed in his house instead of his one tomers getting it elsewhere, and then coming into his place the worse for liquor. He asked this favor that "God be not dishonored nor his people grieved." Gannison sold out to Harry Shrimpton, and it is said that the guest rooms were named as they had been in Eoglish ordinaries, such as for instance one was called the " Lundon " and anothe the "Star," etc. Readers of old plays will recollect that the names of various rooms are called out upon the stage, as in Shadwell, Goldsmith, O'Keefe, and Shakspeare, mak as Falstaff in the " Merry Wives of Windsor" call from an inner room for mo e sack, the room engaged by the guest being as much his property for the time being as if he actually owned it. It is said resort of the members of the General Court during recess for their tipples. Then there was, too, the " Castle tavern " at the upper and the "Rivil Ecchange" which stood known as the "Blew Anchor." These old taverns being near the water, had a great account of the generous trade of the sails entertained the best company in the town, escupe to the West Indies by the aid of his

Now in the early days of which we write relative, P ter Faneu'l, where he died of

New Varieties of Grapes.

Mention is constantly being made of new varieties of grapes which have equal, if not superior, virtues to the old ones, but, in my opinion, it does not pay to raise these comthe master of said house or any guest there value has been thoroughly tested. The fact shall not take offence thereat; which, if any is the grapes most in dem ind are the Condo, then such person shall forbear upon cords, Dalawares, Niagaras and Catawbas, pain of two shillings and sixpence for each with some call for the leabells, Vincennes, offence." Our authority goes on to say that two Dutchman went on a visit to Harvard When is there actually a demand for any of College, and became so nearly choked with the so-called new varieties? The eating pub-College, and became so nearly choked with the fumes of tobacco on first going into that now venerable edifice, that one said to the other, "This is certainly a tavern." It is not very many years since our city is not very many years since our city is not very many pears ince our city is some of these new grapes should prove the cold prove that the four or five varieties now in general use. Of course it some of these new grapes should prove fathers passed an ordinance prohibiting far superior to any of the old varieties there would be a call for them, and they would soon find an outlet. But at present they are dead letter. It was in the reign of Good than two cents a pound, sometimes as low as one cent. It is not because they do not possess good qualities, but because they have not proved themselves superior to the old established varieties, and lack the repu the navigator, and it met with an early tation of the former.

It is possible to find new varieties, I supose, that will in time make their reputation. Moore's Early, instance, is raised in the South for the early markets, and have grape can be raised at such an early period that it reaches market before there is little found that will ripen a week or two earlier than this, it will pay to raise it for market, through the winter than any raised at present, there will be commercial demand for it that will make it profitable to raise.

We have too many grapes recommended now. They are recommended because somebody has found pleasure in raising a few. They are excellent for household use, and I would advise every grower to raise a lew of every good variety known. But do not plant them for commercial purposes. As good as or a little superior to Concords or Niagaras will not do. They must be mand commercial attention. Until we find s grape that can command this enviable position, my advice would be to stick to the old, well-known reliables. They will make more profits for you in the end than all the so-called new varieties.

New York. S. W. CHAMBERS

Pork and Beans and Brown Bread.

Professor Atwater has been making an especial study of the nutritive value and digestion of different foods. He asserts that salt pork takes a higher place in food value than either beef, mutton or other meats, and pronounces eggs, fish and cysters as deficient in nutrition, with the exception of salt codfish and salt mackerel. Among the vegetables, beans, turnips and potatoes tand, in the order named, above all others. Of the grains he places corn meal at the head, even more nutrition, pound for pound, than salt pork. Wheat flour stands much better than oatment, a gineral belief to the contrary being wrong. It would seem hat our forefathers, who made no small part of their living and that of their families upon salt pork, pork and brans. endfish and potato, brown bread or johnny William Hudson, a baker, kept an ordiproduction was 32 324,032 pounds for the day's breakfast. Should be object to any nary in 1640; he got to be quite well off for the day's breakfast. their day, and were being fed upon the which gave them the largest amount of nutrition in the smallest bulk. Soldiers, lumbermen and miners, who work hard in the open air, know that these foods "stand better than most others, but those whose work is indoors and not requiring much muscular effort may find the neelves unable to digest these hearty foods.

> -There is good evidence, sava Ragineer! that the ancient Exptians used reciprocating saws and bollow drills set with jewels, and that they worked charse under great pressure, to get

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by

Hall's Catarrh Cur-P. J. OHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and finannally able to carry out any obligations made by

WALDING. KINNAN & MARVIN. Wholesale

Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Oure is taken internally, acting firectly upon the blood and mucous surfaces the system. Price, 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimontals free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Specze and Blow. That is what you must do when you have sase is to purify the blood with Hood's Saisa parilla. Th's medicine soothes and heals the nfiamed surfaces, rebuilds the delicate tissues and prematurely cures catarrh by expelling from the blood the scrofulous taints upon which depends. Be sure to get Hood's.

The nor-irritating catharife-Hood's Pills.



Moseley's All the Cream in 60 minutes.

Cream:: \$7.00 to \$15.00 Catalogue Free Separator Agents Wanted. Mention this paper MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., Clinton, lowa.



MARKETS

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Nov. 28, 1900. Amount of Stock at Market,

Shotes and Fat Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals Tals week, 3497 11,239 60 36 706 1191 week, 4165 12,661 154 25,733 2035

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of side, tallow and meat, extra, \$6@6.25; first quality, \$5 00@5.75; second quality, \$6 00@5 25; init quality, \$4 00@4.75; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00 a.7.25; some of sue poorest, bulls sic., \$3.00@3.75. Western steers 434 @6c, l. w. Oows and Young Calves.—Fan quality, \$20@38; extra, \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; 4.70w and dry, \$12@25.

**green-Toin young cattle for farmers: yearings, \$10@20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-olds, \$22@40.

**sheep.—Fer pound, live weight, 2½ @3c:extra.

ods, \$22@40. sheep.—Per pound, live weight, 2½ @Sc;extra. 3¼ @4½c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, 12.50@4½c; lambs, 4@5¾c. Fat Hogs.—Per pound, 51/2 65% c, live weight; gotes, wholesale, ...; retail, \$1.6026.60; country dressed hogs, 61/2 26% c. veal Calves.—3/2 35% c P tb.

Bides.—Brighton, 61/2 371/2 P tb; country
ots, 61/26.

Caif Skins. - 60c@\$1.20. Dairy skius, 40@ Tallow.-Brighton, 425c P h; country lots,

Pelts -65c . Lamb Skius -65c.

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Veals. Horses #atertown 989 10,774 16,753 684 530 arighton... 2508 465 19,953 507 100

J & C Coughlin Jas Milne W Harris gerry ov Bros R Foye 15 Wormwell 17 Gordon & 120
W Wheatley 348
50 At NE D 14 W Wool 70 100 NEDM&W Co 5290 A W Stanley Thompson & Massachusetts.

M D Holt & Son 17

Sew Hampshire.
RW Foss & Son 22
A C Foss 202
A N E D M & Weel

F Addin 29 Addin 30
alton & Co 45
At Watertown.

S Wilkins 6 18 H A t.

Breck & wood 20 13 M Taylor

Wallace 25 65
Wallace 25 65
Wallace 25 07
Wallace 25

10

Expert Traffic.

Canada
At Watertown
J Gould 136

The English market on State cattle in a little better shape than last week. The latest cable of Friday, that was unchange i from the previous day with sales at Liverpool at 11 2/12c d. w and at London 11 4/2 21 24c. Top 12 4/c. Sheep at 11 2/2 11 1/2c. Lambs at 13c, d w. The shipments from Boston were 1757 head of cattle, 1005 sheep and 23 horses ments from Boston were 1757 head of cattle, 1065 sheep and 23 horses
Shipments and destinations: On steamer Cestrian for Liverpool, 810 cattle by Swift & Co., 18 horses by E. Snow. On steamer Ultonia for Liverpool, 275 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 271 do. by J A. Hathaway. On Steamer Bagamore, for Liverpool, 201 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 64 cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 136 Canada cattle by J. Gould. 309 Canada sheep by J. & C Coughlin.127 do. by Jam's Milne, 161 do by yW. Harris, 120 do by "Gordon & Ironsides, 348 do. by W. Wheatley.

Horse Business.

A good number of horses disposed of this ek near to 1000 head, including nearby rses. C unsidered a good week and prices are maratively unchan ed; 15 loads were from West At Russell & Drew's sale Stable, a dof Unio horses by Peter Graber. A choice of draught horses, of 1850 down to 1400 lbs, in sales at \$175@250; 1 pair of 2300 lbs, ich norses, worth \$600. At Myer. Abrams to, International Horse Exchange, 4 carloads in West, of 1200 to 1600 lbs, at \$100@210; o 125 head of nearby horses at \$20@118.50 Moses Colema & Sons, a fair week with es at \$30@125. These prices, considering These prices, considering saies at \$30(2)25. These prices, considering the quality within last werk's range. At Welch, Hall Company's, one express carload of Western sold out close at \$75(2.75. Sold 15) head of nearby horses from \$10(2)150 At L. H. Brock way's Sale Stable no change in the market; highest price \$200 down to \$15.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1900. Thesday, Nov. 20, 1900.

Butchers did not act at all sharkish, having an eye on the amount of poultry put upon the market. The arrivals were, however, light, and those that obtained the closing rates of ast year were fortunate. 1 L Hall. 2 oxen, of 3283 bs., at 5c. 0. H Forbush sold 1 beef cow, 950 bs., at 3c. 2 of 7.00 bs., at 234 c; 2 of 2000 bs., at 244 J A Hathaway sold 15 steers, of 1525 bs. at 5% c; 10 of 1470 bs., at 5% c; 20 cattle of 1450 fs., at 5% c; 20 cattle of 1450 fs., at 5% c Milch Cows.

A light run when compared with last week. arket prices have not materia ly changed from lotation, sales mostly at \$40@48

Fat Hoge. Prices rule steady with Western at 5 1/8 @53/sc

Sheep Houses.

The movement in sheep and lambs was confined largely to such as sent in on previous contract from the West and Canada. The Western th and lambs 41/2 @50 as to weight

Veal Calves.

Not over half a supply, and not in demand at my extent. Such as off-fred found sale at steady strices, mostly at 5%5/½c, selections 5%c. H.N. lenne sold 120 ib calves at 4%c.

Maine—P. A, Berry, 30; Libby Bros, 50; E Foye 11: F. W wormwell 3; C R Hall, 15; larris & Fellows, 80; A. W. Mtanley, 12; hompson & Hanson, 20; M. D. Holt & Son, 30. New Hamoshire—A. C. Foss, 12; R. W. Foss & 01, 1: E. F. Addin, 25; H. B. Moulton & Co., 5. J. C Wilkins, 12; Breck & Wood, 30; W Wallace, 50.

6. Wallace, 50. Vermont-Carr & Williamson, 11; Fred Sav-Wermont-Carr & Williamson, 11; Fred Sav-ige, 35; H. N. Jenne, 9; N. H. Woodward, 3; I. B. Combs, 20; I. L. Hall, 10; T. J. Molloy, 2; G. H. Barnes, 7; W. H. Ricker, 140; M. G. Flanders, 70; F. S. Atwood, 28; W. A. Farn, 12m, 60.

Massachusetts—J S. Henry, 130: W A. Bard well 13; W F Dennen 3; J. A. Hathaway 3; R. Connors, 9; scattering 125; H. A. Gil-more, 53; C D. Walker 8; T. J Moroney, 14 "righton, Tuesday and Wednesday

Tuesday Less cattle on sale. The Eastern train figured only one dozen cars, having on 200 head of cattle, which was a light run from Maine. Not much activity to the trade in beef c t le butchers bought, taking into account that by next week beef would be wanted and best to be on hand for any call. Prices steady on all grades of beef as at the close of last week. F. W. wormwell sold 14 oxen, of 1500 lbs each, at 4½c. I. w.; 3 beef cows, av. 900 lbs at 2½c. R. W. Foss & Son sold 4 beef cows, av. 850 lbs, at 3c. * estern cost fairly firm prices as quoted last week

milch Cows

Dealers did not calculate on having the usual amount of trade. The quality included choice, extra and common grades: perhaps the general quality was a shade better than last week.

Heavier grades, spot, 30½ (31½)

Heavier grades, spot, 30½ (31½)

Glipped, to ship, white, 33 g34c.

Glipped, to ship, white, 33 g34c.

Milifeed.—The market is stead Bran., winter, \$17 50@18 50.

Bran., winter, \$17 50@18 50.

Bran., winter, \$17 50@18 50.

Mixed feed, \$18 50@19 50.

Cottonseed meal to ship, \$25 00;

Malt.—The market is steady with Malt.—The market is steady with Milifeed.

State grades, 6-rowed, 65@70c.

Thompson & Hanson sold 4 extra grade milch cows at \$42 a head 1 libby Brothers sold 2 choice cows, \$50, 4 cows at \$45 6 cows at \$25@35. J. S. Henry sold 5 choice cows \$50@55, 8 extra cows at \$40@45, 5 cows at \$30@38.

Veni Calves No special change from last week in prices, with less on the market Butchers relieved the dealers of what they had; 6c was paid only for selected lots. Thompson & Hanson sold 18 calves, av 120 fbs, at 5½c. A. C Foss 12 calves for lice quality at 6c. F. W. Wormwell, 3 calves for \$12, av 110 fbs.

Boston Produce Market.

Wholesale Prices. Poultry. Fresh Killed. Northern and Sastern—

pring ducks

Freen geese...

Lickens, choice reasting, spring. ... | 12@14 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@15 | 14@1
 Western 1702en—
 12@

 Turkeys, choice
 10%1

 Turkeys, com to good
 10%21

 Chickens, choice, large
 10%21

 "broilers
 12@13

 Chickens, medium
 9@10

 Ducks
 9@10

 Geese
 10@

 Fowis, good to choice
 9@10

 Old Cocks
 7@
 Live Poultry.

Butter. Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only. 20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only.

Oreamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Western, asst. spruce tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
Creamery, western firsts.
Creamery, western firsts.
Creamery, seconds.
Creamery, eastern.
Dairy N. V. extra.
Dairy N. V. extra.
Dairy N. V. and Vt. firsts.
Dairy N. Y. and Vt. seconds.
West. imitation creamery, small tubs
extra. Renovated
Boxes

Boxes

Extra northern creamery. 25@25½

Extra western creamery. 25@25½

Extra dairy. 23@

Common to good. 20@22

Trunk butter in ½ or ½ b prints

Extra northern creamery. 25½

Extra northern dairy. 23@24

Common to good. 20@22

| New York, twins, extra # fb | 11@11¼ | " firsts # fb | 10¼@1034 | Vt. twins extra # fb | 11@11½ | Vt. twins extra # fb | 11@11½ | Vt. twins extra # fb | 10½@10½ | Seconds # fb | 9@10 | Sage cheese, extra | 13@ | Ohio Flats, extra | 10@ | Western twins, extra | 11@ | Western, fair to good | 10½@ Eggs.

York State, round wht bu.....York State, long wht. bu....Hebron extra Sweet, Jersey, extra, P bbl 1. Norfolk 1 Beets, ₽ bush..... Carrots, new, ₱ bush 40,250
Lettuce, ₱ box 12 bae 175
Cucumbers, ₱ hun 8 00,29 00
Ontons, native, ₱ bbl 150,2
Parsley, ₱ bu 256,260
Radishes, ₱ box 100,2
String beans—Native green, ₱ crate. 175,22 25
Squash, new, marrow, ₱ bbl 7 125,3
Spinach, native, ₱ bu 30,240
Turnips, flat, ₱ box 25,30
Turnips, yellow, ₱ bbl 75,390

Domestic Green Fruit. Niagara Hides and Pelts.

....151/2 @ 53/4 Dried Apples. Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy......

Grass Seeds. Timothy, *\butern \tag{15@2 25} Northern \tag{25@2 50} Beans.

Four tons, at 9@10c for mixed lots by the Universe of Venl Culves.

Line—P. A, Berry, 30: Libbe Part Paye 11. F. Berry, 30: Libbe Part Paye 12. F. Berry, 30: Libbe Part Paye 12. F. Berry, 30: Libbe Paye 12. F. Berry, 30: Libb

Flour and Grain. Flour.—The market quoted higher. Spring patents, \$4 10.25 00. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 10.23 50. Winter patents, \$3 90.24 50. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 50.24 25.

Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 92@94c p bag, and \$2 05 \(\varphi \) 2 bbl; granulated \$2 40\(\varphi \) 2 75 \(\varphi \) bbl. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 40@4 40 P bbl. Oat Meal.—Quoted steady, \$3 25@3 75 \$\to\$ bbl for rolled, and \$3 75@4 15 for cut and ground. Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$2 95@ 3 65 \$\displays bbl.

Corn.—Demand is quiet with market higher. No 2 yellow, spot. 5014c. Steamer yellow, new, 47c. No. 3 yellow, 461/2c. Oats.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, tancy, spot, 38c. No. 2 clipped, white, 30% c. No. 3 clipped, white, 30½ @30½ c. Heavier grades, spot, 30½ @31½ c. Clipped, to ship, white, 33 æ34c. Cilipped, to suip, white, 33 434c.
Millfeed.—The market is steady for all kinds Middlings sacked, \$18 50 20 00.
Bran, spring, \$17 00 217 25.
Bran, winter, \$17 50 218 50.
Red Dog, \$20 00.
Mixed feed, \$18 50 219 50.
Cottonseed meal to ship, \$25 00 25 25.

Malt.-The market is steady with trade ruling

State, 2 rowed, 60@65c. Western grades, 65@70c.

Barley—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 50@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@57c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 44@48c. Bye.-Quiet, \$3 10@3 75 P bbl.

The Wool Market. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan..... 17@18

GRAINBATION FOR COWS .- J. M. B., . - Word ter County, Mass.: There is no invariable rule as to the amount of grain that can be profitrule as to the am unt of grain that can be profi-ably fed to a mileh cow, any more than there is for the amount of meat a workingman needs to act in a day. Something depends upon her size and the amount of milk she produces and more open her power of properly digesting food. The sew that bolds the world's record as a butter producer only reached it in her third year of high feeding, the amount of grain given having hear gradually but carefully ingreased each. been gradually but carefully increased each year. We have found a fair average ration for large, well-matured Jersey cows to be about four quarts of bran, two quarts of corn meal and one of cottonseed meal per day in winter, and half that amount in summer, given at night, but we have had a cow eat twice. that amount in 'a day, and pay well for it in her milk. We have had others that would not eat so much. When trying to fatten a cow that was giving milk in the fa", we have doubled the amount of corn meal, and given but haif as much bran and out off cotton seed entirely for a month before killing, to prevent her fat from being yellow and oily flavored. When we have had a cow inclined to fatten while miking, and did not wish her to do so, we increased the proportion of bran and perhaps reduced the corn. In one case, an old grade Ayrebire that always crew lean when giving about 24 quarts of milk a day, we increased the corn is seen overhead. The annual value of this meal to about all she would eat, or to product except that of any mineral except about eight quarts per day. But the question of the profitable amount may depend upon the milk market. We then sold milk to the villege market to be sold again, or were making fancy butter at 50 cents a pound. When we sold the milk we obtained five to six cents a quart in ummer and seven ceu's in winter, and tried to maintain a reputation for having rich milk. While grain cost much more then than now, we while grain cost found more than town, we thought it paid us to use it liberally. We might need to learn new rules it we were furnishing milk to the contractors at their prices. We advise you to increase the grain feed gradually, and pay for. BITTER MILE .- A. L. S., Ostro'! Co., N. H.:

It is not at all unusual to have milk assume a o tter taste at this season of the year, or earlier in case of a severe drought. We do not know but it would be the proper thing to charge the trouble all to bacteria, as if we could not prove that the trouble with the liver that is very simtlar to liver complaint, jaundice or bil-iousness in the human family. This may poun of epsom saits dissolved in warm water, adding about two ounces of ginger to it. Then to low with half-nunce doses of powdered hypo-sulphite of soda in her grain night and morning. If this is not at han I use an ounce common baking soda until the other can be got. See that she sets only good sweet hay or other fodder, bran mashes and pure water, and the milk will soon be all right again.

The increased use of farm machinery was at mobs burned the harvesting machinery when going to take away the poor man's means of support. Today it seems to be realized that only by the use of such machinery is the cultivation or large areas made profitable and possible, and ribbons at the country "store"—the manufacturer derives his supplies of "hen fruit." Millions of eggs pour into his home fruit." days of hand isbor. They have also helped the as fast as they arrive, are broken into pane, poor man in another way. They have increased evaporated to absolute dryness and finally own food at less cost than 30 years age, but ar selling large amounts of it to the people of other countries, not only to the profit of the farmers but to the advantage of those who grow it, and may buy deslocated whites, deslocated

porting it BREAKING OUT BOADS IN WINTER. At a Farmer's Institute in Kennebec County, miles of road in his town. The average depth of snow fall during a winter for the last 20 years has been 96 inches, or eight feet of snow a year. For the past 12 years they have used rollers, and now have six of them to cover the 100 miles.
They have roads from 11 to 18 feet wide without high ridges at the side, so that heavily loaded teams can pass each other safely, even after the heaviest spowfalls, which usually some in February and March. The average goat for the past five years has been \$600 ter year, including all expenses of shoveling when necessary to get the first rollers through. This is in the town of Fryeburg, but many towns near there are now using the same system. But there are still many towns in the State that have less about 55 cents a pound retail. than 100 miles of road that spend from \$1700 to \$2000 a year to break out their snow rifts. sing road scrapers, snow plows and gangs of shovellers, and yet do not get as good a road as

those towns that use the rollers. VALUE OF WHEAT BRAN.

That a ton of good wheat bran con tains more prostein than a ton if corn meal, and is therefore nore valuable as a milk producing food, or for building up the bone; and muscle on growing stock, is well known to many farmers. Not so many know that the manure made from bran-fed animals is more valuable than that made from from the West to New York city in winter, corn, yet this is also true, and there are those who sell corn or use it only to feed to fattening stock and buy brau to give to milch cows, breeding stock of all kinds, and growing young stock. But there is a considerable difference in the quality of bran. Some samples have been found which analyzed over 18 per cent of protein and others not much over 13 per cent., or about two-thirds the amount of this most valuable eleir. If that having the least protein is sold at for the best that can be found.

SANDY SOILS able to find a soil so sandy and poor that no them in cold storage for five or six months vigotation will grow upon it. The sandy beaches upon the seashers, and those pisces

No wonder, then, that trial has been where the saud drifts almost like light snow blowing by the wind or even being washed mat.er to the soil, which in time may make them fertile for other plants. The depart Even if they fall to make the sand fertile, it will

streams by the blowing or washing of sand from the shore, and they may find some plant which will be more valuable for this purpose than any we now have

All About Eggs.

The pertable hen is the latest thing adopted by the commissary department of the army. It lays fresh eggs every day, is fully From ng retards decay indefinitely, quaranterd to produce e'g't dezen, just as they are required, and weighs only two pounds. Requiring neither foot nor water t may be carried conveniently in a soldier' mapsack, and all he has to do when he wants an omelet or a "scramble" is to un-screw the "critter" and extract the raw material 'rom it with a spoon.

Dried eggs in cans is, to speak more exactly, the army food of the immediate future. It is put uo now by a number of manufacturers in various parts of the country, but chiefly to Missouri, under diff ment trade names, such as "evaporated egg," "desicoated egg " and crystallized egg." From two of these firms the War Dapart. ment has recently purchased large quantities of the stoff and thousands of cans of it have been shipped to Chine and the Pailippines for the use of our troops. One pound is equivalent to four dozen fresh eggs, and it affords an admirable substitute, being, to all intents and purposes, simply hen's eggs with the water extracted, and 'keeping" for years, evan in a tropical climate. Fairly reliable statistics show that thirteen billions of hen's eggs will have been said in the United States during the year in 1900-a startling estimate truly, inasmuch as these eggs, stood one on top of another, point to butt, would make a column 461,648

product exceeds that of any mineral except coal, and is greater even than that of ou pig iron. No wonder, then, that the industrious Yankee hen is looking for an outlet for her superfluous energies. She is the great American expansionist. Under favorable circumstances she lays her own weight in eggs in six week , and she must have room to grow. The egg belt in this country, like the wheat belt, has moved steadily westadvise you to increase the grain teed gradually, ward during recent years, and it is now in and watch results in fish and yield of sows the latitude of Missouri, in which State and parefully to see how mush each can leaf, digest its geographical neighborhood more eggs are produced than in any other region of

equal area in the world. This is the area that produces a very large fraction of the winter eggs consumed in Eastern centres of population. They are all to bacteria, as if we could not prove that the called winter eggs because they are concause it would be as hard to disprove it. But sumed during that season, but they are laid many times it is caused by the cow having eaten some weeds or browsed bushes. If she does not do that it may be dry or frost bitten, innutritious gr.ss that has caused first indigestion, and then a trouble with the liver that is very simterous note to give attention to the elusive but nutritions worm. During this annual be surely the case if a yellow tinge is noticed epoch of plenty the prudent packer, wellin the white of the eye and the lips, and most advised of an inevitable scarcity to some likely to happen from two to four months before buys up the ovi-product of the farmyard a buys up the ovi-product of the farmward a she is due to calve. Give her a drench of one six to eight cents per dozan, and puts it away in barrels of lime water or in cold storage. For, lo! after many moons have waxed and waned, he will be able to dispose of those eggs as "fresh laid" at 30 to 40 cents a dez in.

Near to the haunts of the feathered producers in the "heart of the Ozarks," or elsewhere in the chick in belt, "locates " the maker of dried egg, with a view to reducing to a minimum the cost of his ras one time thought to be taking so much work material. From all the region round about, away from the laboring class that in some places gathering them from farmers and farmers wives, who have here a doz in and there : taken into the farming districts because it was few hundreds to dispose of weekly-ner chandise productive of pin money for the the amount of food production, and cheapened granulated by grinding. In this granulated the amount of floor production, obtaining our shape they look like sawdust, and thus they those who find well-paid employment in trans- yolks, "whole egg" desicoated, or ever

desiccated ham and eggs. Dried eggs have been utilized largely it Alaska of late, in the Kionkike and as Cape Me., Mr. E. C. Bozzal gave his experience for Nome. They have been furnished to the past five winters in breaking out the 100 British soldiers in South Africa, in Yank e cans. In this and other ways the American hen is distributing her product all over the world, and recent Arctic and Antarctic expeditions have carried similar supplies with them. Manwhile, the eggs of various species of wild fowl are being used abroad in the manufacture of a substance called egg albumen," which is imported into this country and extensively employed by bakers and for glazing prints. I : look : like a fine quality of giue, broken into small bits, is golden-yellow in color and quite transparent and pretty. Tae price of it is

Thirty years ago the art of preserving eggs in the shell was wholly unknown There were no heated cars to keep then from freezing in transit during the cold season, and in summer they "spoiled" for la k of refrigerator cars. Ignorance in such matters was so profound in that epoch that quite a sensation was created by the exploit of an advanturous but thoughtful person named S. P. Pond, now residing in Keckuk, Ia., who took a carload of eggs tending the perishable freight himself with the help of a small stove, and delivering them at their destination in satisfactory

condition. In those days \$1 a dozen was frequently paid for fresh eggs in winter, and the supply, even at such prices, was small. Eggs were then packed, most commonly, winter wheat bran, or nearly 16 per cent. protein with 4.84 per cent. fat and 52.86 per cent. of breakage—the modern crate and pigeon with also per cent. In: and only per cent. of bole box of pasteboard being at yet unstated a guaranteed analysis, and at a value thought of—and they were apt to taste of very nearly represented by the pro ein found in the packing. It was all quite primit ve, iir. deed. At the present time eggs are kept by \$12 it may be more profitable to pay \$16 millions from summer to winter by pickling them in lime water or by keeping them in cold storage. There is money in buying The Department of Agriculture has not been egg; at eight or 10 cents a dozen, keeping

No wonder, then, that trial has been have been planted with what are known as sand made of many processes for preserving binding grasses and sedges which have been bathed in wax, tound not only to grow there, but to so fill the sand with their roots as to prevent it from treated with lard and manipulated in many other ways; but none has been wholly sat away by ordinary waves or tides. Once made isfactory. It has been ascertained that a to grow, these plants will contribute vegetable hen's egg is provided by nature with a varnish which excludes the germs that ment is introducing sand binding plants cause decomposition, and the obvious conrom foreign countries which they prop se to clusion has been drawn that every effort have tested in climates here like those from should be made to avoid washing this which they are brought, to see if any of them are coating off, the desirable thing apparently superior to our native sand-growing species. being to increase the thickness and density of the protective envelope. Hence it has been proposed to wrap each egg separately ernment has been setting some of the besokes with sedge or gravs to prevent the shifting of the expedients in the same line have been coast line, and the formation of sand bars in suggested.

Unfortunately it appears that each egg PEDIGREED Seigian Hare Does for sale. ontains within its shell a small amount of sir, which will inevitably cause decomposi tion efter a while, even though the outer atmosphere be wholly excluded. One invanior has proposed to withdraw this air by placing the egg in a vacuum, but the plan does not seem to have worked success-

but destroys the edible quality of the ov product. On the whole, as declared by the Department of Agriculture, the best preservative is "water glass" (sodium sili-cate), one part to ten parts of water, the mixture to be poured over the eggs in jars, which should then be placed in a dry, co cellar. A coat of vaseline does about as well, but is more troublesome, while lime water gives a peculiar and undesirable flavor.

Various by-products of hen's eggs are used today in interesting ways. From rotten ones is obtained an oil, useful as a lubricant, and which in Russia has been highly prized for centuries as a cure for burns The shells—turned out in immense quantities from the dried-egg factories- are valuable for chicken feed. Some of the yolks are employed by hairdressers, and purchased by many women to make the hair soft and glossy, and to keep the scalp in good condition. Just as in the hog packing business the "only part of the pig not utilized is the squeal," so, in the egg indusiry, nothing worth mentioning is wasted. The stale eggs, known in the trade as " seconds," are broken into cans, each holding 30 dezan, frezan solid, and, when wanted, are chopped out and thawed. In this form great quantities of inferior egg; are carried over from summer to winter, and disposed of at a satisfactory profit.

miles in altitude-nearly twice the height of the moon from the earth, when that orb More than 20 years ago an enterprising manufacturer undertook to turn out a prod-not which he called "imperishable eggs." Much money was invested in the enter-prise, but it failed, chiefly because the stuff after being kept for a few months could not be dissolved in water. Next, a famous maker of condensed milk, who had earned an enormous fortune in that industry, took ne nad used with the milk. He established a large piant for the purpose in China, where eggs are plentiful and cheap, but the enterprise did not "go," and he gave it up at length. up the matter, and tried to condense eggs in vacuum pins, by much the same process as he had used with the milk. He established

enterprise did not go, and about the consequence of the middle Ares and its Spire Growth," by the recent summer, while the American hen has been producing, they have broughing pretty nearly every egg in sight, and, as a consequence, they will control during the coming winter the market for the whole country, simply by means of certain billions acountry, simply by means of certain billions.

It is a striking fact, as relating to the sub let here disons ed, that New York city alone— hat is to say, the population on Manhattan Island—uses nearly 2000000 eggs per diem. For Chicago, and other great towns of the country, one may recken a frelative consumption, in proportion to their population.—Rine Bache, in Boston Transgript.

Choice Vegetables

always bring high prices. To raise them successfully, a fertilizer containing at least 8% Potash should be used.

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New York.

"PRER'S SOILING "-Greatly Revised. Soiling, Soiling Crops and Ensilage. Barn, stable and Silo Construction."

BY FRANK SHERMAN PEER. A new and rewritten edition of the well-known work, the only modern treatise on the subject, put listed in 1882; 270 daodecimo pages; 21 by mail, hald Address orders to the pu

FARMERS' WANTS

ONE CENT A WORD. Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, in cluding name, address or initials. No Display Cash to accompany the order.

DON'T waste time! Go to "headquarters" for good farms, CAPE COD REALTY COM-PANY, West Bridgewa er Mass.

A POULTRY account book with egg record and other valuable features, 10c, postpaid. F. F. DEANE, 48 Oliver street, soston.

WEARLING White Wyandottes, Buff and Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. A few more crock-erels. Light Brahus cockersis, heavy laying stock. Bargain sale to close out surplus. Prizz-winning strains. ELMSIDE FARM, Hancock, N. H.

CIDER BARRELS for Sale—100 liquor barrels in lots to suit, \$1.50 f. c. b., on receipt of price. L. J. GIL MORE 36 Joy street, E. Somerville, Mass. UMP jaw, its cause and its core; a thorough practical. Illustrated treaties free on request FLEMING BRO3., Chemists, Union Stock Yards

INCOLN rams, Victoria and Essex pigs. Send for catalogue. E. P. OLIVER, Flint, Mich.

100 Beigiau hares for sale. F. D. HAHNEN-KRATT, Madsauola, Colorado. WANTED—A first-class Dairymun; one who thor-oughly understands the handling and bottling of milk, op-rating separators, Baboo'k machine and making butter. Wa es \$30 per month board and waltide. Boply, with references, AVERILL & WREGORY, Syrsouse, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—As Manager or "uperin-tendent, by a single man, who thoroughly understands farming, dairying, butter making, breed-ing, feeding, care of scott, poutry busbandry in-cubstors and brooters, gardening, flawers and vecetables (outdoors and under giases), bee hu-bendry, the use of farm unchinger and steam power, etc. Adress BOX 100. Hillsboro, N. C.

itg ages, c for, shape and size OK These a limits will make money for you the year d B.d Rebottry. SHERMAN, 221 Artington Vollation, Mass.

WANTED—Single man to deliver milk; must be send milker and of good habits. THEO, A. STANLEY New Bitain, O'.

TwO farm bands wanted; must be elean, quick milkers and understand ordinary farm over; six-a ger, nationality and wages wanted. GEO. D. SPRAGUE, Granby, Mass.

WANTED—Young man to learn the milk business from 'st-now's consumer; no 'quer or tobacco. THE EVANS DAIRY, Telep one 3371 2 Providerce, B. f.

WE want a number of farm managers, dairy-VV men and poutremen; sood wages; most be reliable. THE RUBAL SUIENCE AGENCY, Durham, N. H.

SOUTCH Collies, all ages. Registered, train'd breeding stock. Testimonials. Five to fi y dollars. If you mean business, we can "fix you out." MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany Vt.

BESS for sale. Two full colonies of Italian Bees in first-class condition in L. Bives, and one new colony just out. Price, \$8. including section bolders and sections. O H. PERBY, West Somerville, Mars. WANTED-Fa mer and Wife, on a small Horse Farm in Pennsylvania: a Farmer who understance breeding marse and care of stallion and colts, the managing of employees, and n t afraid of work bim eff; wife qualified for her part. To the suitable Man and Wife an unusual opening presents itself, Establishment first class throughout. Address T. A. WIL-YON, C are Point Stock Fa. m. Ephravah, Pa.

O'UNIEV Seat desirable for a gentleman within one hour's ride from Roston. High Ind. healthy fown. special attractions. R. RAYMOND, Brx 3254 Boston.

O'HOICE Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, at cky plants will be sent or 2. Price, \$4 per bossand. ALSERTS. WALKER, South Portsmouth, R. I.

OATS, all about them. Send for illustrated circular. WALNUT RIDGE FARMS, Box 2018 Boston.

SPIRES AND TOWERS of the Media o val Churches of England, preceded by observations on "Architecture of the Middle Ares and its Spire Growth," by CHARLES WICKES, architect. Three volumes in

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

To WILLIAM E. JEWELL and ELIZABETH
B. JEWELL both of Cambridge in said county, To WILLIAM E. JEWELL and EIJZABETH B. JEWELL both of Cambridge in said county, Greeting:

Where the state of the said court has presented to said Court his retition praying that letters to administration with the will annexed may be issued to him or to some other suitable person on the estate of William E. Jewell, late of said Cambridge, deceased, whose will was allowed in this court, Oct. 23, 1900, alleging that Edward C Jewell, appointed administrator with the will annexed, on that day, may be considered to have declined the trust, not having filed bond within thirty days from his appointment.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the eighteenth day of December A. D 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Marsachuserts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARIES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed executrix of the will of WaSHINGTON FREEMAN, late of Portsmouth in the State of New Hamp's bire de-Fortsmouth in the State of New Hampshire de-ceased and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bond, and appointing WILLIAM J. MEN-DUM of Winchester her agent as the law directs. All persons having cemands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to the subscriber (Address

(Address LIZZIE W. FREEMAN, Executrix,

Commonwealth of Massichusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at law, next of kin, and all other persons inverested in the estate of MARY DAKIN, late of Sudbury, in said County, deceased deceased.

WHEREAS, Arthur A. Dakin, administrator
of the estate of said deceased, has
presented to said Court his petition for license
to sell at private sale, in accordance with the
offer named in said petition, or upon such terms
as may be adjudged best, the whole of three
certain parcels of the real estate of said
deceased for the payment of cebts and charges
of administration, and for other reasons set forth
in said petition

of administration, and for other reasons set to the in said petition

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County on the eleventh day of December A . D 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause any you have why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publish ing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred.

8. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of EVEREL HARNDEN, late of Tewksbury, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Cort, to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said decease 'to Eurene E. Harnden of Tewksbury in the County of Middlesex, without glving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the eleventh day or December, A. D. 1900, at nine o clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notive thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLE J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred. November, in the year one thousand nine hur ired. S. H FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth c! Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX. 89.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other p reconstinterested in the estate of ANGELINA E TROWBRIDGE, late of Newbandry, the use of farm machiner and steam power, etc. Adress BOX 100. Hillsboro, N. C.

WANTED—Married Man for general farm work Must be surictly sober, and a good miker. Pay, \$30 per month; also house and garden. C. P. STEVENS. Normansville, Albany Co., N. Y.

Tamwordth sows cheap, if taken at once. Carbe Hammond, Cresco, Ia.

MALTESE goata: ci cular gives particulars. B. VANRAUB, Vanraub, T.x.

Angora goata, also Mer no rams. W. G. Hughes t. Co., Histings, Tex.

Angora goata, also Mer no rams. W. G. Hughes t. Co., Histings, Tex.

Chart bargains in English Berkshires. J. B. Chart bargains in English Berkshires. J. B. Gistered to make the public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Placuteman, a newsper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court. First Judge of said Court, this thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

Registered Duroc Jersey hogs. J. E Haynes,

OUR HOMES

••••• The Workbox.

CROCHETED PETTICOAT. Use Fleisher's Saxony worsted as fol lows: Fourteen ounces black, one ounce pink, one ounce green, one ounce cream white, one ounce scariet, one ounce lilac. Work with a medium size crochet book. With black chain 272 stitches.

2d row-Chain 3, skip 2, (*) work 2 treble in next 2 stitches, chain 3, skip 2, and repeat from (*) to end of row. Continue until you have worked 20 rows back and forth.

in rounds, one double crochet in each stitch all round, always working into back part of stitch to form a ridge or rib (double crochet, insert needle in stitch, draw yarn through then through two stitches on hook).

22d round-Two double, skip 2, (*) 2 double, 3 double all in next stitch, 2 double. skip 2, repeat from (*) to end of round.

23d round-Like 22d round. 24th round—Like 23d, but put a double in every stitch, skipping none. Be careful, wever, to put 3 double into top stitch of each scallop, as on other rows.

25th round-Like 22d, but putting double at each side of scallop instead of 2. Repeat for 30 rounds.

31st round-Increase as in 24th round. Next 3 rounds like 31st.

35th round-Increase. Then do 30 rounds without increasing. Work 2 rounds pink, 2 rounds green, 1 round searlet, 2 rounds white, 1 round lilac,

3 rounds black, 3 rounds pink, 1 round lilac, 2 rounds white, 1 round lilae, 2 rounds green, 1 round scarlet. Next round-All with black in double

Next round-Skip 4 where 2 were skipped before. One double, 1 chain, 1 double, 1 and china. chain, 3 doubles in point, and repeat to end There is a of row. Make 6 rounds, putting two stitches in every point on alternate rows.

Crochet 1 row of trebles on top of yoke, and 1 row as follows: Chain 3, skip 1, 1 Luncheon is a simple meal, as most of the double. This row to continue down each men are away, and dinner 'gives a soup, a side of the placket hole. Ran in ribbon at roast, vegetables, salads, tea, coffee, pud-EVA M. NILES.

98 Pinckney St., Boston.

Cataract.

A cataract is a disease of the crystalline lens of the eye, whereby its transparency is more or less diminished and the sight correspondingly impaired. The trouble occurs most commonly as an accompaniment of advancing years; but it is by no means confined to the aged, for cataract is often seen in children, and may even exist from b rth.

The opacity may be in the lens itself, or in the capsule which covers it, and it may involve the entire length and thickness of the lens, or a part of it only.

It is often impossible to discover the sause of a cataract, but it is usually some disturbance of nutrition, such as rickets in the young, diabetes in the middle aged, and the normal failure of the nutritive processes in the old. The cause is sometimes a local one, such as a blow or a puncture of the lens by a scrap of iron filing or other minute skin they make a thick, velvety lather, and body thrown with force against the ball of the eye. Eye strain, resulting from astig- for hours afterward. matism or other imperfection of vision, which is allowed to go uncorrected by glasses, is another undoubted cause of cata-

The early symptoms of the trouble are pupil of the eye is not cloudy, and the sight —in the case of an old person—may even be impro ved at first, so that the patient is often said facetiously to be renewing his youth and to be getting second sight. Prequently one of the first things noticed.

-it is one which should always suggest to a person past middle life the desirability of eonsulting an oculist,—is the seeing of two of gout is therefore function failure. It is or more images of an object when it is directed to the laddy days to the re-octable. looked at with one eye.

Later the eight grows dim, and if the en to have a milky a earance. In most cases the patient can see best in a dim light, for the pupil is then dilated and he sees around the obstruction; but sometimes edge, the sight is best in a bright light. when the pupil is contracted.

postponed until the process has advanced to not suffer from gout. such a point that the patient can just make out the light of a candle across the room and the swelling of the lens which generally occurs at one stage has subsided. The most political times as if it were some vociferous common operations are "discission," which the cataract is broken up and ab- quite another sort of task. The first wor sorbed and extraction. The first of these is, of the phrase is not used to mean " to salute as a rule, more appropriate in the case of a or appland, to urge on by cheers." but "to child, the second in the case of an old per- infuse life, courage, animation or hope into; son.-Youth's Companion.

Laughter a Health Promoter.

In the " Problem of Health," Dr. Greene says that there is not the remotest corner little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsions occasioned by good hearty laughter. The life principle of the central man is shaken to its innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus materially tending to ensure good health to the persons who indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly, and conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. For this reason every good hearty laugh in which a person in dulges tends to lengthen his life, conveying, as it does, new and distinct stimulus to the

Hine "Ounces of Prevention." Never lean with the back upon anything

that is cold. Never take warm dripks and then imme diately go out into the cold

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish the habit of breathing through the nose, and never with the mouth

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never omit regular bathing, for, unless the skin is in active condition, the cold will close the pores and favor congestion or other diseases.

After exercise of any kind, never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a train for a moment; it is dangerous to health and even life.

When hourse, speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, elec the voice may be permanently lost or d.ffi-

Table Talk.

On Co-Operative Cooking. The experiment in co-operative cooking, recently begun in a suburb of Chicago, is proving such a success that other coteries talk of trying it. The experiment was suggested by Mrs. Thomas Chambers of Longwood, and was the outcome of the usua ifficulty experienced in keeping servants in suburban districts. Mrs. Chambers went to her neighbors who had the same trouble and asked them if they were willing to try 21st row—Now join the skirt and work the co-operative scheme. The housekeep rounds, one double crochet in each stitch ers were requested to make a careful estimate of the cost of food and service, and these estimates were averaged to secure a working basis. A floor was hired in a large house, and a man cook, with a corps of assistants, was installed. The rent of the kitchen and three dining rooms is \$20. The cook is paid \$30 a month and board and his assistant gets \$4 a week and board Another attends to the dining rooms for \$3 a week and board, and a student in a neighboring kindergarten waits on the table at night for her board.

Two members of the association serve as managers for two weeks, one new one coming in every week. It is expected that before long it will be advisable to hire a

housekeeper or manager. Provisions are bought by the executive committee, and most of the articles are procured at a discount that materially lessens the cost to the association.

There are twelve families, comprising forty-eight persons, now in the association, and every family pays in proportion to the number of its members, a child under twelve counting as half an adult. Every family has a separate table and supplies its own linen

There is as much variety in the menu as possible. For breakfast one may have any one of several cereals, a meat with potatoes, pancakes, gems, toast and coffee, ding, cake or pie. Yet, with all this the committee finds that each meal costs less than ten cents for each individual and service and rent about two cents a meal.

An Aid to Good Looks.

Oatmeal bags used as bath sponges are very refreshing and soothing, and may be highly recommended for giving a velvety softness and whiteness to the skin. Take two and a half ounces of oatmeal, ground very fine, a quarter of a pound of pure Castile soap in powder and half a pound of powdered orris root. Cut some thin cheese cloth into bags about four inches square, sewing them with the machine, and taking care that no untied ends of thread be left where a break may let the contents ocze out. Mix the soap, catmea and orris root thoroughly, and fill the bags loosely. Sew up the opening in each bag. and lay away to use as required. These bags are used as a sponge. When dipped in the warm bath water and rubbed on the impart a delicious, elinging odor of violets

Gout as a Function Failure.

Dr. S. W. Macliwaine enters a protest against the narrow view so frequently exnot very pronounced. There is no pain, the pressed that gout finds its essential expression in joint disturbance. We should rather take a broader view and look upon it as a failure of the metabolic functions toward results in the majority of the people. The essence of the disease is the products difficult of elimination. The cause of gout is therefore function failure. It is directed to the individual, to the re-estab-

lishment of his deranged functions. pupil is inspected, more or less of its centre Roughly speaking, the bulk of the metacommencing channels of excretion are greasy dishes and all plates with any food emptied by vigorous muscular contraction. Exercise flushes the joints, with their viseld ling them Rub very greasy plates or plates when the change in the lens begins at the and singgish fluids. Experience teaches us on which fish has been served with a little velve that a man on a rational diet, and in the piece of paper to prevent the dishwater beenjoyment of exercise necessitating the c The operation for cataract is usually daily vigorous use of all his muscles, does the odor of fish. Wash the pots and pans

Cheering Invalids.

"Cheering by the hour" sounds in these by and patriotic occupation, but it is in reality to solace or comfort." It describes, indeed rather misleadingly, the occupation of a woman who has converted into a means of livelihood her patience and the charm of her own personality.

She goes for a certain time every day to persons who are ill, despondent, or kept in their rooms by any cause, and are unable to njoy association with their fellow creatures. She reads, talks or keeps silent, whichever the circumstances show would be most beneficial. And this line of work has proved so profitable that the woman who undertook it finds all her time occupied. The advantages to her are nearly as great as those of her elients. She is able to live

"cheerer" and greatly improved the patient. Other similar expedients came to mind in different cases and the tedium of the companion's life, which requires unvarying devotion to the moods of one person was never noticed in this newer, method of "cheering by the hour." The doctors find that an advantage to the patient in this system is the interest aroused.

LEMON FILLT.

Soak baif a box of gelatine in half a cup of constantly filling orders for gems-set neckbands, cold water for half an hour; dissolve in two girdles, sleeve claspe, collars, fans and hat and confider ornaments.

o". One of the prettiest imaginable financi and underbodice and undersiceves of a fancy waith rich cream, whipped, sweetened and patient in this system is the interest aroused.

LEMON FILLT.

Soak baif a box of gelatine in half a cup of constantly filling orders for gems-set neckbands, girdles, sleeve claspe, collars, fans and hat and confider ornaments.

o". One of the prettiest imaginable financi and underbodice and underbodice. cheerer" and greatly improved the patient in this system is the interest aroused by the arrival of the woman every day, whereas if she were always to be found, her

that the air may be warmed by its passage of the body. It is not necessarily injurious season with salt and pepper and butter. Broil through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.— to the legs or the arms or the brain to be. the bason one minute and place it around the some tired, for proper rest may restore all these to their normal condition. The same is true in regard to the eyes. Proofreaders, sewing women and mechanics, who use their eyes for a long time upon near objects, must of necessity weary the muscles that adjust the eye to vision; but if the weariness is compensated for by rest at proper intervals, there will be no harm done to the eyes, for they are so constructed that they can bear maximum fatigue as well as other parts of the body. Education would cease, all mechanical work would soon have an end, if the eyes of school children and of certain kinds of workmen were never tired. Eves are never overworked, even if they feel very tired when the task is done, if their natural power and freehness return after the proper ntervals of rest during the day and sleep at

> Need of Digestive Lubricants. The serious abuse of laxative medicines was one of the topics of discussion in the recent International Medical Congress in Paris, as reported by the correspondent of the New York Evening Post. It seems now the fashion to take these medicines, he says, "in large quantities and in almost infinite variety." To quete his report:

> Several distinguished specialists from Germany attributed to this habit, which is common in nearly the whole world, the origin of several intestinal affections practically unknown before our generation. and which are spreading. One of these, a muco-membranous affection of the intestines, is a most przzling pathological con dition. A number of physicians attributed the present prevalence of constipation, which is primarily responsible for the new fashions in laxatives, to an insufficiency of fat in the modern dietary. The frying pan has gone out of fashion to the benefit o digestion, but ways and means of supplying the fats that used to be consumed with the fried material have not been forthcoming. The present generation is distinctly an eater of sweets, not of fats; but while the former supply the heat that would be obtained from the fats, they do not supply certain lubricant qualities which are so important for the proper performance of the intestinal functions. The use of the milk fats, that is, butter and cream, as well as milk itself, was recommended, as this form of fat is somewhat delectable. The use of the vegetable oils-olive oil and the like-in larger quantities than at present was also rece mended. It was pointed out that the Southern nations have learned to take their quantum of fats in this way despite their warmer climate, which makes fat generally less acceptable as food. It was reported from several sources that in many painful conditions of the stomach olive oil gave great relief."

How to Wash Dishes.

There are very few housekeepers who rould admit that they did not know how to wash dishes properly, yet there are comparatively few kitchens properly provided with dish towels, dish cloths, a dish mop, a soap shaker and the proper array of dishpans to wash and wipe dishes, to say nothing of the scrapers, wire dish cloths and other paraphernalia for washing pots and kettles. These articles do not cost much, so that it is carelessness, not economy, which prevento a kitchen being properly provided in this matter. A dish mon costs five cents, a soap shaker about the same amount. A good scraper for pots and pans and a wire dish cloth each costs ten cents. Excellent inder conditions that produce no such un- dishcloths made of heavy linen grash, which soon become softened by use, are not expensive and last longer than any less duraduction of imperfectly soluble waste bie material. Dish towels should be of two qualities—heavy kitchen crash for coarse dishes and fine smooth glass toweling for fine china. Plenty of builing hot scapends is necessary to wash dishes properly, and clear boiling water is neceseary to rinse them.

clinging to them thoroughly before washoming thick and greasy or permeated with first by themselves, then wash the china and silver by themselves. After the tea cups, seucers and silver are washed, wash the plates and platters and main dishes of the dinner table. Work rapidly while the water is hot, and this disagreeable work is or the soon done.—New York Tribuna.

Domestic Hints.

LOBSTER A LA NEWBURG. Season one pint of cream sauce with salt, pepper and cayenne pepper, and add one wine-glassful of sherry, cooking all together until obster, boiled and out into small pieces. In made entirely of cream.

FINNAN HADDIE A LA DELMONICO To one pint of cream sauce add two table-spoonfels of butter, the y-iks of two eggs well beaten and three hard boiled eggs cut up fide, one tablespoonful of grated Edam cheese, and pepper to taste. One pound finnan haddle picked fine should be added to this mixture, and be whole thoroughly heated.

FRIED MUFFINS. Mix together one teaspoonful of baking pow

furnished the means of passing the time so sugar to sweeten, a gill of cream, five beaten ushly dulckly that it never grew weartsome to the LBMON JELLY.

BISCUIT CRUST FOR CHICKEN PIE. Mix one pint of sifte : flour, one level teas

presence would awaken no interest, if, indeed, it did not become irksome. The visitor, who comes from the outside every day, brings into the room an atmosphere of the property of the state of the company of the compa day, brings into the room an atmosphere of to the size of the dish, grease the edge of the freshness quite impossible to one who redish and cover with the pasts, pressing it well wains there permanently. So this new against the side of the dish. Make a deep cross work for women has its advantages over n the centre, turn cask the edges, insert a cone

Sift together one pint of eorn meal, half a pint of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, three heaping tablespoonful of baking powder, and a heaping tablespoonful of sugar. Melt a tablespoonful of molespoonidi of sugar. Melv a molespoonidi outler and one of lard, and work it through the ingredients with the hands. Separate the whites and yolks of three eggs; stir the yolks of the eggs through half a pint of milb, and then stir is through the meat. If the batter is too soft add a little more milk, as the batter must be light. Last of all add the whites of the eggs, and beat and stir the whole till it is perfectly smooth and ree from lumps. Butter the muffig pans well em to within a quarter of an inch of the top with the batter, and bake in a quick oven till they are a rich brown on top.

Hints to Housekeepers.

The peanut is valued for its nourishing propnatter than meat or eggs. Freed from its oil becomes useful as a butter. Pecans, almonds and walnuts are used largely for confections. For a plain apple salad, for which the fruit is now in perfection, a slightly tart apple should be used; pare, slice a half-cozen and arrange in powdered sugar and a very little cinnamon until all are used. Make a dressing of six tablespoonfuls of sherry, four of sugar, and one of Maraschino. Stir the dressing till the sugar is dissolved, then pour over the apples, and set the dish in the ice-box for balf an hour before serv-

Few American cooks realize the value of earame - burnt sugar, burnt fiver or burnt onions—for meat and vegetable sauses. Liaison au rous which in plain English is fried flour, is au rous which in plain English is fried flour, is a useful adjunct in the store closet. It is simply made. Meit a quarter of a cupful of butter in a succepan, and stir into it a cupful of flour. When the two have been thoroughly mixed, let while taking care not to parrow or injure our while taking care not to parrow or injure our while taking care not to parrow or injure our while taking care not to parrow or injure our countries. it s and where it will cook slowly until it is the existing powers, it shall also be an color of managany. A little butter added to lock W. H. Myers. gar caramel improves it.

A lecturer on foods says that the amount of sugar to be given to children and the best form in which to provide it are important questions of their diet. It is admitted by food authorities of for children because of their great activity, and proportionately greater need of heat and energy.

These same authorities agree that angar should not be combined with the staple food of the child that is, put in milk or sprinkled on cereals, but should be furnished in lumps of home made candles. The caution is added that the perfectly formed cube sugar is less pure than the rough subes, and the latter should be used for the

Soap has a tendency to dissolor marble. In leading marble statuary, the pieces should first be thoroughly brushed and then washed in a weak solution of hydrocoloric asid.

A cleaning fluid that is a useful adjunct to the consehold supply closet is made as follows: Dissolve one-half ounce of Castile soap in one quart of soft water, and add to it one-half oun e of ero bas airomas args of agua ammonia and onehalf ounce of spirits of wine. Applied with a sift sponge, the fluid will remove spots on furniture and carpets as well as on clothing.

To make an ovater omelet stew a cozen ovaters remove, drain and out them in two. Put into a frying pan two tablespoonfuls of the cyster liquor, a teaspoonful of butter and a sprinkle of flour. Cook for three minutes and add the oysters. Make a plain omeier, and when it is ready to turn, pour the oyster mixture over it. Fold and serve.

A new way of serving posched eggs is to pour browned butter over slices of toast before plac-ing the egg upon it, and sprinkling the whole

with finely chopped pickle. Lemon juice and milk well rubbed in make an excellent polish for brown shoes. Afterward rub with a soft duster. Stains may be removed by rubbing with methylated spirit. Polish after ward either with the lemon juice and milk or with the following cream: One ounce of muriation acid, half an ounce of alum, balf an ounce of spirits of lavender, half an ounce of gum arabic and half an ounce of skimmilk.

A salad made of nasturtium blos pleasant accompaniment for meats or fish, or if desired may be served as a separate course, with cheese straws or cheesed grackers. To make t, rub the salad bowl with a slice of onion and fill it with the flowers which have been picked with rather long stems. Ocver with a French dressing and garnish with the flowers and young

The Fashion.

. Pannes in Persian colorings and designs are much need for waists, as also are figured

. Castor gloves are very fashionable for street wear, and then there jare the heavy dressed kid gloves with pique stitched seams. . One of the prettiest and most serviceable Russian net. It is equally appropriate for demi toilet and occasions of extreme formality, and is universally becoming. A charming mode of making is to have a full flounce edged with two or three rows of black lace and four or five rows of black satin ribbor, finished above with ruching of net lace edged. The bodies is low and trimmed around the decolletage with a narrow lace edged ruffle and ruching. For demi-

.*. Evening waists grow more and more elab orate as the season advances. A lovely ready to wear bodies, V shaped back and front, is of white satin velled with pliese chiffon. A loose bolero of yellowish lace is outlined at the V by a band of richly embroidered light green panne-and the corselet is of gold tissue, appliqued with lace flowers. The sleeves are mere flounces to the elbow, of the lace, with a band below the shoulder to confine the fulness. With such a waist it is easy, to complete the costume by geting a white satin skirt covered with white

... The new blue, which is an old time dove olor, is combined effectively with hand om broidery in gold, silver, pronze and the blue, and the prettiest feature of it all, little resettes of coral beads, to give a bolero effect to another

and fine imitation jew-le in connection with the latest Empire effects, and French lapidaries are

ivory, while other novelties copied from exposi-sition models are studded with precious stones

both the velvet and satin sides of the ribbon. A lin place of the mere speed of the horse; it brings

velvet, round which is worked an embroidery of

biack an I wai e silk.

.*. Frincese gowns for children have a single, double or triple flounce. In fact, everything for young girls is on the princese order, both in gowns and coats. For headwear, poke bonnets with high crowns, quite the reverse of the olde styles, are universal. A baby's close fitting cap of panne velves, creamy in tone, has a frill of shirred mousseline, soft knots of ribbon on the

top and long tie strings.
.°. Gold cloth made with a design in it e weaving is one of the latest novelties. . Belting of panne velvet polks dotted with white and edged with gold ; cord serves a good purpose with fiannel waists worn with tallormade skirts, but the pance or the spots should match the waist in color.

.". Fur trimmings from one to three inche and besides bordering elegant redingoter, wraps, skirts, etc., they are used in combination with lace, net, crope de Chine and brocades. Dainty embroideries on evening gowns, stock sollars girdles, yokes and bretelles of fur appear on tallor costumer, and entire blouser, bodier, veets and undersleeves are not unusual. Persian lamb with cream lace on the back of a black

satin gown makes a very elegant costume.

.°. The silky, rough-surfaced zibelines and elegant French camel's hair labries share covert suiting in the making of handsome tailo costumes for dem'-iress uses. Gold bands, appliques, braid and buttons laid over russet, gimps, braiding, strappings, white satin and gold braid, are the preferred garnitures for these gowne where cream satin overlaid with gui, are is on is not used.

The World Beautiful.

BY LILIAN WHITING.

"Method, patience, self trust, perseverance, love, desire for knowledge, the passion for truth. These are angels that take us by the haus these our immortal, invulnerable guardians. By these our immortal, invamerable guardians. By their strength we are strong, and on the signal consistency and make the selfah, unprotected and tenderly brea person strong for his duty, wise in counsel, skifeli in action, competent to rule, will-ing to obey."—Emerson.

Perseverance and tonacity of purpose have not as a rule ranked with the nobler virtues, and it is the insight of Emerson that ranges them with patience, love and truth. Yet in its deepest significance what is perseverance but that persistence of energy which is Herbert Spencer's term for th Divine Mind? Not only may tenacity of purpose, the power of continuity and of unwavering fidelity to an ideal, once conceived, be rapked with method, self trust, truth and love. but without this gift of the persiste to a given direction, these other powers and girts are left largely devoid of the force to open ate upon life. 'The world stands on ideas, and and not on iron or cotton," says Emerson; "and the iron of iron, the fire of fire, the other and source of all the elements is moral force. As cloud on cloud, as snow on snow, as the bird in the air and the planet on space in its flight, so do nations of men and their institutions rest on The world stands on ideas. But the idea

stand on fidelity to them, or the persistence of purpose that alone transmutes ideas into factors of progress. Of course it goes without saying that there is nothing particularly editying or heroic in ficelity to an ill-starred purpose, but as a rule, when any possibility of life has sufficient a rule, when any possibility of lite has stimetent force and vividness to precipitate itself as Voice or as Vision it is a sign from heaven; it is a personal "eal!" that is given in order that it may be obeyed; and all future success, happiness, usefulness,—all that makes up the com-pleteness of life,—depends upon this persistence of energy in the given direction. Mr. Myers touches a truth that merits universal recogn when he notes that a far greater range in the scale of cosmic existence lies above human nature peans of counic ansection is door suman nature rather than below it; that is, all the so-called phenomena, as telepathy, clairvoyance and clair-audience,—all of which lie above the ordinary manifectations,—indicate the trend of higher development, and it is a legitimate pursuit to learn it possible how to extend these evidences of larger perception and power. These phe-nomena, which are included in the ascending series of the manifestations of human life, are not abnormal, even though they are com paratively rare. Genius is rare, but the exceptional is not to be mistaken for the morbid or the appormal. Telepathy is as fully in accord tion; clairvoyance is as normal as sight, being merely the spiritual instead of the physical sight, or the sight f the spiritual man, clothed upon, as he is, with a physical body: and clairaudience is the same relatively,—that is the spiritual hearing rather than that which is audible to the senses. There are simply higher and finer and more potent degrees of the sight and the hearing than is usually experienced. If the majority of men were blind and deaf, sight and bearing would be regarded as pal conditions, and their incre tages would be deprecated and relegated to

merely morbid and saif deceived states. that are above the scale of human nature rather than below it—those that hear the Voice and perceive the Vision,—to which the utmost fidelity of purpose is due. Without the tenacity and per-sistence of energy which clings to the working out of revealed ideals, these possibilities become merely meteoric rather than stellar, and illumi-pate life only by fiful flashes rather than by a

"The power of a man increases steadily by continuance in one direction." asserts Emers One of the most recent and striking illustrations of the value of persistence of energy is in the new invention made by Edison of an apparatus that reheats compressed air. To both science and commerce the perfecting of this apparatus on which he has long been engaged, brings rich results. The one obstacle to the application of compressed air to commercial use has been the expense and waste involved in its re-heating. This latest invention results in deciding its us or the rapid transit work in New York city, and a gigantic compressed air plant has been in-stalled in Valon stuars, operating all the ma-chinery between City Hall and Forty-second with her own family, and is free from the monotonous round that a companion must endure. There is less monotony in her life, because she is enabled, instead of spending all her time with one person, to see half a fixed to make a stiff batter. Drop by the spoonful into hot fat and fry to a golden brown, keeping them turning constantly. These are excellent made without sugar and served with hot makes the strain on invention less when she is looking for subjects of convertence it makes the strain on invention less of maple syrup.

CHEME AU CAPE.

Roast a handful of coffee that is strong and believed with a strap of black velvet with time across the front with a strap of black, and straps of black and straps of black, and straps of black at an straps of black and stra human nature, and their true value is gained by persistence. "If it can be possible," says Edi-son, " to send a ship across the ocean by the use of one hundred instead of five hundred tons of coal a day, it is easy to see how vast would be the gain in all fields of indus rial energy."

All these higher faculties of man are agencies to surprise the secrets of nature; to discover the finer and more intense potencies and to substi-tute them for the more crude and clumsy pethods of the past. The entire trend of progress beauty. The best are in me al, such as combinations of gun metal with silver and gold. Choice and fairly costly are the inlaid and hand carved lyory, while other novelues copied from expositions of man discover the finar forces in management. miracle of the new, expanding age." The finer forces of man discover the finer forces in nature. The same age that brings to recognit on the in combination with cut steel, mounted on natural wood handles.

a**o A pretty effect of gold is given in black as a method of communication as a flash from the system of permanent companions, for both parties to it.—N. Y. Times.

In place of the more speed of the horse; it brings for emperiors to it.—N. Y. Times. entities of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back xposed to heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

The gold and bake about f ry minutes.

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Baoiled Galves' Lives with select form about, where a source through the medium of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any one continue to the range of buman faculties and of selentific well in salt water, then; drain it dry. Brush it is more many of electricity and compressed and bake about f ry minutes.

Baoiled Galves' Lives with select of fulness coopers through the medium of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of a sloped centre seam, the only seam of any of

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the worl

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation. Costiveness, Indigestion, Billonsness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA.

Sick Headache, Foul ;Stomach, Billousness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the

Price 95 cents per box. Sold by all druggists orgent by mail on receipt of price.

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CURIOUS FACTS.

-A parade of Chinese soldiers is rather gay. Nearly every man bears a banner, and the bigger the banner the more of a hero he thinks himself. -Jean Nicale Gomard claims to have recently found in unmodified glacial drift, on Long Island and Staten Island, many stone imple-

ments and some images.

—There is one book that never goes out of fashion. The British and foreign Bible society reports sales of five million copies for 1899 as against four million in 1897.

—In 1845 the postage on a letter from New York to Wisconsin was twenty-five cents. Peo-ple wrote long letters in those days in a fine copper plate hand on thin paper—to get the worth of their money—but they wrote seldom.

-Near Worms, Germany, a few days ago a number of prehistoric tembs were laid bare containing skeletons of what must have been an exceedingly tail race of people, all buried in a stooping posture. The relies are assigned to a period 4000 years ago.

-A substituted ferefinger was shown by a Koenigsberg doctor at a recent surgical congress in Beriin. The exhibitor had cut off the patient's second toe and sewed it to the stump of the missing finger. Primary union had followed and

the new finger could be moved by its owner.

—A New York woman has a unique manner of making a living. She goes from house to house of the fashionables of New York, and directly under the eye of her customers, cleans the family jewels. She carries all her implements for cleaning in ,a little hand satchel, and

thus almost unencumbered goes her rounds.

—In 1891 there were 4,704,750 people in Ireland. There are fewer now, in all probabil ity. We have no figures showing the nu Ity. We have no negress showing the number of Irish in Great Britain. In peace about thirteen per cent. of the British army is composed of Irish; probably the percentage is larger now, because many Irish enlisted to get a chance to fight. In 1890 there were 1,871,509 patives of Ireland to the United States

pauves of Ireinag is the United States.

—Professor Drake estimates that within the
150 square miles around Tae-chau there are
about three thousand million metric tons of coal. and it must be remembered that this area is only a little of the ragged edge of the great coal fields underlaid by large coal beds. Richthofen estimates that the authracite coal alone of Shan-s

coal area is greater than that of Pennsylvania. —To be near Williamsburg, the seat of the Virginia Assembly, George Washington's honeymoon was spent at the White House, the home of the bride, once the property of Daniel Parke Custie, her first husband. The ground on which the old White House stood, and the changed Lee, Jr. When the Assembly adjourned, young Washington brought his bride to Mount Vernon. For forty-lix years Mount Vernon was Washing

-According to despatches in the daily press the Adams " wind-splitting " or " cigar shaped " train, already described in these commus, beat all previous records on Aug. 7, during a run more & Ohio tracks. " Toe distance," says the Sun (New York), "was covered in one hour and corty-one minutes. At times the train ran at the rate of eighty-two miles an hour. The train adelphia at five thirty o'clock, twenty-three minutes behind the Royal Blue Limited. It was believed that enough time was given to the latter get out of the way, but so fast did "windsplitter" travel that the regular train was overtaken and several utes lost because of a slewdown. The Royal Blue made the run in one hour and fiftynine minuter, and the 'windsplitter' came in immediately after. The best time ever made on this run was one hour and fifty-eight minutes. The best time on this run was made between Aberdeen and Waverly, a distance of 29.8 miles. This was covered in twenty-four minutes. The engine used was of the fifty-five-ton type, while that which pulled the Royal Blue weighed ninety





C. A. JONES.

NOBBY TURNOUTS

Require everything to be in keeping. stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair of thoroughbreds is not all that is necessary. A horse to be active, stylish and serviceable must be well. You feed properly, that is not all. You should feed also his skin; allow the hair to grow beautifully by usins GLOSSERIKE. For sale by all dealers Roodwin & Co., Boston Agents.

POETRY.

THE MEBBIMAC. O river of our valley fair, wind onward to the sea. And let the traveler give due praise, With olden bards to thee.

Oft in the dim, the vanished years, The red man trod thy shore, Still unto us as fair appears, Thy beauty o'er and o'er.

Whene'er the silver moonlight shines Upon each ripple's crest, And darkly lies the pine's dim shade, Along thy silvery breast,

Of other scenes across the sea, How oft will fancy dream, And see the pictures that they gave, Reflected in thy stream. J. R. M. WRIGHT.

Merrimae, Mass.

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A THANKSGIVIN' TURKEY. 'Cindy, reath dah blue yo' back N' hand me dat ah almanae. W'y Laud! t'morret's Thanksgivin'! Got to git out an' make hay,-Don't keer whut the preachab say,— We mus' eat Thanksgivin' Day,: Uz sho' uz you's a libbin'.

You know whah Mars Hudson libs? Deys a turkey dah dat gibs Me a heap o' trouble. Some day Hudson g'ine to mis Dat owdashus fowl o' his; At gobolah's nake plumb double.

Goin' pas' dah t'othah day, Turkey strutted up an' say: A-gobble, gobble, gob Much uz ef he mought remank; "Don't you wish 'at it waz dahk?
Ain't I temptin'?" S' I: "You hahk, Er else dey'll be a squabble. " Take an' wring yo' nake right quick,

Light on you lak a thousan' brick, N' you won't know what befell you." 'N I went on. Yit, evan day, when I goes by that a way, At fowl hab too much to say; N' I'm tiaba uv it, I tell you. G'ine to go dis bressed night, An' put out dat turkey's light, 'N' l'il lame 'im lak a cobblah. Take keer, Cindy, lemme pass, Got to do ma wo'k up fas', A'int a-gine to take no sass

Of o' no man's turkey gobblah. -James D. Corrothers, in the Century. FALL.

he wind strikes chill and raw upon our check; The erstwhile smiling skies are gray and The leafless shivering trees stand igaunt and

The frost is on the vine—and fall is here! The iceman wears a dark and troubled frown. While smiles upon the coalman's face appear; The summer maiden sheds her filmsy gown And worketh dad for furs-for fall is here!

The julcy oyster reigneth all supreme, ckwheat pancake time is drawing near; Upon our sight the flaming .lobsters gleam;
The pumpkin ple appears—for fall is here! The plok shirt waist upon the shelf is laid;

The straw hat disappears until next year; The summer girl forgets the vows she made;
The white duck pants are gone—for fall The football fellow shakes his ample looks;

The college bell again sounds loud and clear; The gas man starts the meter's lying clocks; The furnace gayly, smokes—for fall is here! Now get from hock ye overcost forthwith,

For soon the flatt'ring snowfi skes will appear.
The wintry winds will wail, and that's no myth, 80 get the fiannels out—for fall is here!
—Dolorado Springs Gazette.

NOVEMBER.

The mellow year is hasting to its close, The little birds have almost sung their last. Their small notes twitter in the dreary blast, The spriil-piped harbinger of early snows, The patient beauty of the scentless rose. Of with the morn's hoar crystal faintly glasse. Hangs, a pale mourner, for the summer past,

And makes a little summer where it grows. In the chill subbeam of the faint brief day, The dusky waters shudder as they shine; The russet leaves obstrust the straggling way Of oozy brooks which no deep banks defin And the gaunt woods in ragged, scant array

-Hartley Coleridge A WOMAN TO A MAN. When you grieve and let it show, And may tell me nothing more. You have told me o'er and o'er, All a woman needs to know. When I show you that I care (Meet your even and touch your hand). All a woman may, or dare. 80, the eyes of Friendship heard! 80, 'twas seen of Friendship's eyes! You are sad, I sympathize, All without a single word. -The Westminster Gazette

A BUTTERFLY IN LATE AUTUMN Thou lingering glint of summer gone. Pluttering all gayly o'er a flower; Or rising, winnowing thro' the air, To find 'mong leafy trees a bower.

And mayst thou find a sheltering guard From rising winds or chilling shower;— But ah! to feel cold autumn's breath, Bre biting frosts out short thing hour. -J. R. D., in N. Y. Home Journal

Only a tiny bundle of love That the worthlest impulse wakes-A mite that the fairles brought from above, But, gee! what a noise it makes!

During the courtship he sned For the maiden's hand with vim; But after the marriage her hand had to sew on butto -Chicago Daily News.

Never hurry, never worry; miss the train if miss you must; Trains and trains and trains and trains will

be running when you're dust.: A woman may talk until she is sick,

In a manner to raise quite a ruction; But she can't hit a hen with a brick, Because of her general construction -Chicago Daily News A sky that bends above you With bright stars shining true;

der heart to love you And who's as rich as you. -Atlanta Constitution

We'll never want an emperor-Yet if one had to be Each one of us if truth were told Would wish it might be he.

She was a woman and denied The right to murmur what she thought; But she could sit there dreamy-syed And utter sighs that told a lot.

-Ohicago Times Herald. Yes, I'm the man who's always late, And without shame the fact I state; For well I know, and so do you. The man I meet will be late, too.

-Ohicago Record Whene'er I meet a maid Who's seeking an affinity I always feel afraid he'll wed an asininity.

Only a Skirmish.

"Ready? I was not going to wait Ruch onger."

" Borry! I shall be later than you will. I have half a mile to go after I have dropped you, and I know the Vennekers expect me to be punctual." The porter at Biessingham Chambers had a hansom at the door, and they got into it quickly and drove off—two men who had lived together for ten years, and knew each other well enough

asking all their friends. You'll meet her there

ecretive devil! Two years ago you worried me future to think of as well as a present. with all your lamentations over the girl till I got sick of her name. Each time you proposed to her you told me what you said and what she said when she refused you; and now she comes to London as the wife of the other fellow, and you the conversation of the other men, he let him to old head. "It's high time something was done," slip off to tea with her, instead of coming to the slip off to tea with her, instead of coming to the club to play whist—you know that is where you were, so don't deny it!—and you say not a blessed word about it. Not even to me. May I ask what is the difference between your feelings for Miss when he rose with the others to join the ladies. Ro e Casterton and your feelings for Mrs.—Mrs.

ment. He'd need to be with such a name;"
grunted Dick Templar. "In Africa."
"Phew! Poor devil! And you told me noth-

you are different."

"Don't be a goat!" answered Dick. "I am not different. There was nothing to tell, that's all. I've called on her twice, and she remembers that she liked me, rather, and—she is glad to see some one she knows and can talk to—she quite forgets how I loved her. She will never understand how I love her still,—I don't mind telling that a low those chaps make! You can hear them three streets off!" said another man to won all this old chap.—all she talks about and you are different."

houses. There was no carriage at their door.

A hansom was the only vehicle in the terrace, driving slowly off, with the man in the dickey examining the fare that had just been paid him as if he were dissatisfied with the quality as well as the quantity of the coin. Dick wondered if Mrs. O'Brien had driven alone in the cab in front of O'Brien had driven alone in the cab in front of floor. He moved forward to be near her as Mr.

that had happened some days before at Batters-berg,—whether the boys had captured a convoy or saved their own guns and decamped, and, as

no one came to the door, he held out a panny to the small boy and rang again. The 'Official List" was plain enough in the Stop Press telegrams; Dak nad found it before

thrust it deep into the pocket of the overcoat which the footman was taking from him as rap-

idly as he could. " You are late, and I have had no one to bring me downstairs!" said a voice that brought Dies to himself with a start. They had resoved to standing in the hall staring at them in a daz so way, aimost without acknowleding his host's nod, as they filed by, until Mrs. O'Brien came past alone. She slipped her arm into his, and he went in, vaguely wondering what it was he had to do, with the widow of a man forty-eight hours dead prattling beside him about the heat nd the flowers, twitting him with trivalities as o what might have made him so late, and rally-

ng him on his duiness. "I suppose it is being married to a soldier,'
she said, "that makes me accustomed to punctuality. Pat is never late for anything." It was the first time she had mentioned her busband by name that evening, and be caught at

the iges like a drowning man at a lifebelt. Why are all Irishmen christened Patrick?" he asked, going at the point in a roundabout way nstinctively. "But they aren't! " she exclaimed. " My hus-

band's name is George. He was christe Beorge Carruthers, only Pat suits him so much better. You will say so when you see him Dick could see him in his mind's eye, with a couple of soldiers heaping dry sand over him in shallow grave, and a firing party returning to camp after their last duty. He even wondered vaguely whether they marched back with arms reversed, and what arms reversed might pre-cisely mean. He had read of soldiers' funerals

"You really ought to see him," she went on and, having once got upon the topic, talked of the husband whom she had married six months fore for the rest of dinner time, telling her hostess an aneedote of him across the man who sat between them. Her doing so gave Dick an opportunity to think, and possible solutions of the question what was to happen chased one an-other through his head. She might not see the news till the morning, reading it all by herself in her lodgings; he had called on her there, and she had told him how lonely and forlorn she telt without "Pat." The Vonnekers were almost the only people she know in London, and they were only friends whom she had known, as girls know married people in London, for a year or two before her engagement. Again, she might read the news in the evening paper, as he had done; it would be better in the morning than moment during united. The plok Templar, would be a guishes her work than I have to begin."

seeme in which he, Dick Templar, would be a guishes her work than I have to begin."

Hers. Smoothemout?' inquired little Joygoctator. Some day she might ren ber how cheerfully she had spent the evening, laughing and chatting when her husband lay

and drove off—two men who had lived together for ten years, and knew each other well enough to do without conversation on trivial topics.

After a minute or two, however, one of them ment so drawn and earnest that he felt no doubt there, and the gates are always open."

"What's in there?"

"Just the same things there as here, only "—"Just the same things there as here, only "—"Just the same things there as here, only "—"Just the same things there as here, only "—""Just the same things there as here, only "—"""

**The same things there as here, only "—""

**The same things the same things there as here, only "—""

**The same things the sa

Rose?"

By that time he had made up his mind that it was of no use to say anything to Mr. Venneker.

O'Brien; husband's a captain in an Irish regiment. He'd need to be with such a name!"

When they got upstairs, Mrs. O'Brien was singing. It was an Irish song, something with "Past, me darlin," at intervals, and the usual acushias" and "asthores." It had not been ing about it! What makes the difference?—for in her repertory in the old days, and he heard

so fond of her I can't even hate her husband when she talks about him; I believe I'd bring believed; he had enough definite news in his bill to be quite articulate as to the slaughter.

"Poor old Dick! What a good chap you are there's my dinner waiting for me and a brougham in front of the door, so I'm not late."

He got out and Dick Tampiar quant the little

tion to a lady near her. "Stupid people used to mix Gerald up with him because of the initials. The cousin's names were Gevald Costigan, I think, and, of course, the regiments are quite different. The Rifles weren't in that show at all, it was only a skirmish; and Pat didn't like Gerald much, I know." At all events, Gerald

sby, sensitive man—soo much so so give the true explanation to any one, much less to every one; and a man who goes into hysterics and is belief from a crowded drawing room, alternately laughing and crying, on the bost's shoulder, must explain to a good many if he wants to re-setablish his reputation. Dick never tried, and the theory of the port at desiert is accepted now even by Mrs. O'Brien.-Sketch.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

WHEN I WAS A CRILD. When I was a child the moon to me Through the nursery curtains seemed to be A thing of marvel and witchery. The slim white crescent floating high In the lucid green of the western sky Was a fairy boat, and the evening s

A light on the land where the fairles are. When I was a woman the moon to me (Whose life was a pledge of what life might Was a thing of promise and prophecy When from my window I saw it set; In the twilight my lashes with tears were wet; Yet my heart sang ever because I knew That from your window you watched it too.

And now, O my Love, the moon to me (Who think of what was, and was not to be)
Is a thing of heartbreak and memory. When I see its gracent white and slim, The empty present of life grows dim;
And its pale young gold is the hoop of troth That, stronger than Death is, binds us both.

—A. E. F., in; the Atlantic Monthly.

In the Garden of Eden.

Mrs. Wrinklecarver and little Joygoround were great friends. They liked to sit on the bill set time and talk. Mrs. Wrinklecarver is the old lady who carves all the wrinkies in people's faces. She is obliged to work an suctime, excepting one hour at sunset, which she

spends with little Joygorou d. One beautiful summer evening Mrs. Wrinkle-poynts at their knees, or walke in great boo carver and little Joygoround were together as nenal. Mrs. Wrinkleserver sat upon a stone. and little Joygoround sat in front of her. His round shows were resting upon his fat little mees, and his fuany pug nose was lifted to Mrs.

Wrinklecarver's face.
"Tired?" asked little Joygoround. " Yes, I am." said Mrs. Wrinklecarver. " The ng dinner; then there would be a But now, bless me! Mrs. Smoothmeout no sooner

"Yes; you know little babies most always laughing and charting when her husband my dead, and even find out that he knew all the have a few wrinkles when they first come to us, and accomplishments and knacks that made him time. Could be tell her quietly afterward? He could, of course, drive home with her; probably could, of course, drive home with her; probably to the course, drive home with her; probably the course of gifts and accomplishments and knacks that made him and accomplishments are warmly greeted everywhere as were his course, and accomplishments and knacks that made him and accomplishments and knacks that made him and accomplishments are warmly greeted accomplishments.

heartless, dining out and enjoying myself? Do you think I ought to be gium, like—like you?" she asked with a sudden grave look in her eyes. "If I once gave way to all I feel at times I should go mad. The worst battles were fought before he got out there, and I feel—I know—last be must come through all right now. You think the show is practically over, don't you? Every one says so."

many different things to eat and a great many different shings to duet, and a great many different things to duet. They get all wors out the old-fashloned require pews; is the exclaimed in a loud voice, "What! must I be shut in a shelf?"

will lead the people only knew that it is the garden they want—"

""Ould they get there?" asked little Joygo-"

""Ould they get there?" asked little Joygo-"

"Ould they get there?" asked little Joygo-"

round, eagerly.

'Oh! of course. It's only across the fields

raise a dinner party in the slack season wishout room.

There was no doubt of the feeling—no doubt of the feeling—no doubt of the weight of the weight of the blow that was going to fall.

"I shall."

"Dick Templar." said his friend, "you're a corrective deviil Two years ago you worried me ritth all your lamentations over the girl till I got like of her name. Each time you proposed to

began whispering to them. In the morning the children thought they had been dreaming of a beautiful garden where there was babbling brooks to wade ip, and nice kind donkeys to ride, and lots of trees, full of red-sheeked apples free to all.

The next night little [Joygoround came again, and told them about the flowers in the garden, and how there were plenty of swings and whole hills of sand to play in. Every night after this

Here's my dinner waiting for me and a brougham in front of the door, so I'm not late."

He got out and Dick Templar opened the little and sending out.

The younekers live somewhere north of the Marylebone road, in a quiet terrace of Dig houses. There was no carriage at their door.

A hansom was the only vehicle in the terrace, circle in the dickey.

A hansom was the only vehicle in the terrace, circle glowy off, with the man in the dickey and try to hide the newsper; examining the fare thathad just been paid him as

The old gardener shook his head. "We never allow wrinkled-laced people in the Garden, ex-cepting, of course, grandfathers and grandmothers. We expect them to be wrinkled, and we are glad to have them come in. But we souldn't allow you to come, you know. It would

be against the rules of the Garden." At this the papes looked at the mammas, and he mammas looked at the papes. "What shall

we do?" they exclaimed. The old gardener smiled. "You better rest content," he said, " and eat your bread and milk when it's given to you. You won't have to hurry and you won't have to worry. You can sit there and watch the children. By and by the wrinkles are gone, you can come in or you can take the children home with you,—that is, if they have reached the age of eight. It wou be running a great risk to let them go before that time. Now I must go to my work. Come, chil, dren," he called, "game time is over, and the peas must be weeded."

ay scampered the children, laughing and ing; for in the Garden of Eden it is just as much fun to weed peas as it is to play ring around-the rosy.—Obristian Register.

HISTORICAL.

-In 1651 the Massachusetts Court express old lady who carves all the wrinkies in its "utter detestation that men and women of ple's faces. She is colleged to work all the means condition, education, and celling, should take uppon them the garbe of gentlemen by wearing of gold or silver lac women of the same ranke to wear slike or tiffany hoods or scarfe."

-Ohepa Rose was one of those old-time chap men, known throughout New England as "trunk pediers." Bearing on his back by means of a harness of stout hempen webbing two oblong trunks of thin metal-probably tin-for forty-sight years he had appeared at every con work grows harder and harder every year. Just siderable farmhouse throughout Narragansett think, I've carved wrinkles ever sines the folks and eastern Connecticut at intervals as regular were turned out of the Garden of Eden. That's as the action and appearance of the sun, moon with the loneliness of night to follow the blow—
all alone at night in those dingy lodgings. Or
some one might have seen the telegram and
night blurt out the name he had read at any
night blurt out the name he had read at any
negative divine disparance of the sun, moon
agreet many years ago—so many that I really
are timed out or size warrend or such. That's
agreet many years ago—so many that I really
and tides; and everywhere was he greeted with
an eager welcome. Chepa was, as he said, "haif
work, there was really very little to do; and I
night blurt out the name he had read at any
had time to think and to look about considerable.

That's which made him choose the wandering trade of trunk pedier; his French made him a good rader and a good talker, while his Yankee hal handiness," which showed in scores of gifts

she would expect him to do so. Should be tell
Mrs. Yonneker and sak her to break the news?
Some people, he knew, thought that bad news
came more gently dribbled out, perhaps with an
accompaniment of phrases importing religious
consolation. He thought of how he might best
put it, and shivered. His train of sbought was
interrupted by Mrs. O'Brien speaking to him,
seating a late strawberry by tiny mouth uls as
she did so. He hoped his face would show nothing for the present.

"Do you think ime herribly frivolous and"

It's only a few years after she gets through
when I have to begin."

Litie Joygoround looked up at the sky, which
was flushing all pink and beautiful. Then he
was flushing all pink and beautiful. Then he
golded his pretty wings quite close, and settled
down for a long talk.

"What's the reason," he asked, "that there
when I have to begin."

Litie Joygoround looked up at the sky, which
was flushing all pink and beautiful. Then he
golded his pretty wings quite close, and settled
down for a long talk.

"What's the reason," he asked, "that there
when I have to begin."

"Within the early Colenial meeting-house,
all was simple enough; rathered walls, puncheon
for we flushing all pink and beautiful. Then he
folded his pretty wings quite close, and settled
down for a long talk.

"What's the reason," he asked, "that there
roof by a slender meeting-house,
all was simple enough; rathered walls, puncheon
for we flushing all pink and beautiful. Then he
folded his pretty wings quite close, and settled
flushing all pink and beautiful. Then he
set was flushing all pink and beautiful. Then he
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set was flushing all pink and beautiful. Then he
set was flushing all pink and beautiful. T

SNAKES IN IRBLAND.—" Young Irish Giri": Bt. Patrick's decree and the experience of hun dreds of years to the contrary, snakes have been found in Iroland. Two specimens of the ring

covered by slime the fungus lodges there and grows until in time it kills the fish. The slime helps also to increase the speed of the fish through the water.

night."

Little Joygoround's eyes began to shine, and presently he flaw up into the lovely blue air, "Goodby," said Mrs. Wrinklecarver.
Little Joygoround found the children beds. and he cannot be the children to the scaling shall be said mrs. Wrinklecarver.

Little Joygoround found the children to the scaling shall be said mrs. Wrinklecarver.

Little Joygoround found the children to the scaling shall be said mrs. Wrinklecarver.

Little Joygoround found the children to the scaling shall be said to see the scaling shall be sealing shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the string of the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the string of the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the string of the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the string of the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the string of the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the string of the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the string of the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the string of the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the string of the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that to pligrim has visited or is bound for the scaling shall does not necessarily mean that the pligrim has visited or i "Goodby," said Mrs. Wrinklecarver.

Little Joygoround found the children in their beds, and be enddled up, close to their ears and began whispering to them. In the morning the children thought they had been dreaming of a beautiful garden where there was babbling brooks to wade .in, and nice kind donkeys to ride, and lots of trees, full of red-checked apples free to all.

(A. D. 939) the saint in question appeared on a whit; horse, whose trappings were studed with scaling shells, waving aloft a white standard; and he so helped King Bamirez of Spain that six thousand of the inva ing heathen Moors were left dead upon the field of battle. From that the religious pligrims appear to have usually carried scaling shells. It may be remembered that Sir Walter Baleigh, in his free to all. poem called " The Pilgrimage," enumera ticles required by media /al palmers:

Give me my scallop shell of quiet; My staff of faith to lean upon: My star of first to lean upon:
My serip of jiy (immortal diet);
My bottle of salvation.
My crown of glory, hope's true gage,
And thus I'il make my pilgrimage.

some one she knows and can talk to—nhe quive forgets how I love ches. She will never understand how I love che still,—I don't mind telling you all this, old chap,—all she talks about and thinks about is her husband. It's what 'Pat' says and what 'Pat' hinks about she her husband is her husband. It's what 'Pat' one and what 'Pat' hinks about she front drawing room, that faced the graph all the time if you can't get her with her back to it. She's sate enough, and so am I, for that matter. I teel just the same,—only different, you know."

"Time makes the wound fester. I love her more than ever. I hate meeting her, but I'm more done of the street, and believing antiphonally, two from one of them three doors off, while the other bofond of her I can't sven hate her husband when she talks about him; I believe I'd bring when she talks about him; I believe I'd bring believe for the study, and some one cles was sitting down to be a service of man, sometimes even for the dead. I whispered softly in their ears,—"come," they are all the plane, but still she might well hear.

"Time makes the wound fester. I love her more than ever. I hate meeting her, but I'm soft and past all the great houses and all the little plane for the street, and believe for variang newspapers and when she talks about him; I believe I'd bring believe for the study and some one cles when she talks about him; I believe I'd bring believe for the street, and believe for the dead. I be the two she will be plane, but still she might will hear.

"Horrible boo-hoc! Bioc-hoo slorter payper for the dead. I be heard of a girl who became engaged and was inflicted the drawing prome window; it was the front drawing room, that faced the study her is the still she middle the drawing room window; it was the front drawing room, that faced the still she was the front drawing room, that faced the still she window; it was the front drawing room window; it was gateway into the beautiful Garden of Eigen. On what july times the children had then? They rolled in the soft green grass and waded in the brooks. They rode the donkeys and talked with the monkeys. When it came time for supper they are bread and milk, and it tasted better, than all the fine things they used to eat at home. There were no wrinkled-faced people anywhere in the Garden, and everybody's voice was pleasint. No one had to wear shoes and stockings.

The street were no wrinkled-faced people anywhere in the Garden, and everybody's voice was pleasint. No one had to wear shoes and stockings.

The street women ignorant so that they cannot read these." A fourth said:

'Woman's work is in the house. She has no business with anything outside."

if he were dissatisfied with the quality as well as the quantity of the cold. Dick wondered if Mrs.

O'Brien had driven alone in the cab in front of him all the way from Eibury street, paid his fare and jumped out.

A small boy had strayed up with a bundle of evening papers, but trade was sizek, and her papers, but trade was sizek, and her papers, but trade was sizek, and her papers, and the something might be gained by helping an ablebodied gentleman late for dinner to alight from a hanson acab. Dick Templar purhed him on one side, ran up the steps and rang the bell.

The footman who should have opened the door man have that save been carrying in the sound, for any one acame for fully a minute. Dick tapped his foot impatiently on the white doorstep and coarse of my hunband is killed, that is all-grown and the same hold of the same her straight from the war of the same her straight from the same her straight from the war of the same her same took hold of hands any of test. The children was never the same her same to the donkeys.

The footman who should have opened the foot of the same her straight from the war of the same her straight from the war of the same her straight from the war of the same her same her same her took hold of hands any of the same her same took hold of hands any of the same her same took hold of hands any of the same her same her same took hold of hands any of the same her same took hold of hands any of the same her same her same her same her same took hold of hands any of the same her same her same her s

wings would take him to tell the head gardener all the trouble.

"Oh!" he cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as soon as he had found the fossil member of the group appears to be known by the cried as a soon as the had found the group appears to be known by the cried as a soon as the had found the group a Stop Press telegrams; Dick and found it before the footman opened the door.

"Yes, sir?" said the man aloud, to attract the attention of the gentleman. Dick was keeping a dinner party of fully twenty people waiting in the drawing room while he read the newspaper.

"One killed: Oaptain G. C. O'Brien, Dubling Face and providers of the garden and it is said, "we are very sorry; but we cannot allow the first the effect of the vertex and is say, sensitive man—too much so to give the throw. Mechanically he folded the paper and through the footman opened the door.

"Oh!" he cried as soon as he had found the gardener. "One quickly, for wrinkied faced poople have come after their children."

The old head gardener put down his hoe, and may a specially the inhabitance of the group appears to be known to selence. A lides of the extremely diminuity to selence. A lides of turned to walk away.

"Ho!" called the papes. "Wait a minute.

Have we got to stay bere always? Can't we come inside the Garden?"

The old gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the Gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the Gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener shook his head." We never the come inside the gardener shook his head. "We never the come inside the gardener the garden species, and as young animals frequently show be required. ancestral features which are gradually jost as The pattern anoestral features which are gradually lost as The pattern, No. 3608, is cut in sizes for a 52 maturity is approached, it would be a natural 34, 36 38 and and 40-leeh bust measure. on that the anoa is a primitive type of buffsio.

-A magnificent life-size marble statue of Apollo, in a fine state of preservation, was recently unearthed in Greece, not far from Athens From the workmanship it seems to date back to about the fifth century B. C., that is to say, to the era of Phidias, in which Greek sculptural art tound its climax



3676-Princess Gown, 32 to 42 in. bust.

No other gown takes the place of the wel fitted princess that becomes simple or elabora e as the material is simple or costly. The admir-able model illustrated is of cashmere in the new rich red known as dahlia, with trimming of black applique and small buttons, but Henrietta in any color, French flannel, challie, and a host of oth

materials can be substituted.

The fronts are fitted with single darts, hidden beneath the trimmins, but curve to give a grace-ful outline. The back includes both side-backs and underarm gores that fit to a nicety without being over tight. Below the water line is an inverted plait that allows of additional fulness in the skirt, and adds greatly to the stylish effect. The sleeves are two-seamed in correct style, the lower edges being lengthened, faced and turned back to form slightly flaring ouffs. At the neck is a high collar with turn-over portions attached



3603 Ladies' House Jacket.

Every woman recognizes the value of a house, their heads, fairly gasped for breath.

"We'il take them home," said the mammas.

"Yes, indeed," said the papas; and then little

Joygoround's heart began to flutter, as it had
never fluttered before, and he flaw as tast as his

subsequently take the same at the same time that it means ease and
never fluttered before, and he flaw as tast as his

the small st living representative of the wind

Hawkii, 105,001; Arizona Territory, 132,312;

Wyoming, 93,581; Alaska (estimated), 44,000;

Novada, 42 834.

SMALLERT OF WILD CATTLE.— 'Ourlous':

Celebes nas to distinction of being the home of
the small st living representative of the wind

HOME DRESSMAKING.

SPROIAL PATTERNS-For pattern of Ladies House Jacket, No. 3608, illustrated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or postage stamp). page, send 10 cents (coin or possage stamp).

State number and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massachushtes Ploughman, Boston, Mass.



A Philadelphia, Pa., blacksmith makes the following interesting statement regarding how he was cured of hives and constitution by Ripans Tabules: "For six or eight years I suffered from hives, more so in hot weather than cold. Being a blacksmith I was in front of a hot fire all day and when the hives would break out I would almost ge wild, and have had to stop work time and again. I used all kinds of washes an remedies taken inwardly, doctors tried every way to cure me, but it was money wasted and I suffered with constipation along with hives. One hot day last summer I was at work and the hives were at work too, and the itching became so intense I had to stop work. The foreman asked what was the matter and I told him the hives were setting me crazy and my head was splitting and I could hardly see. He said: 'Try Ripans Tabules. I take them and feel better every day.' I went to a drug store and asked for them. The druggist asked me what was the matter and I told him and he said: 'I have something that will cure you without taking Ripans Tabules.' I said never mind, give me a box of Ripans Tabules. I got them and started to take one Tabule after each meal and the effect on the bowels was something wonderful. They started to work and in a few days I felt like another man and in less than a month I was able to work every day, and the hives left me and I have not been troubled with them since. I take a Ripans Tabule whenever I feel heavy after eating and they fix me up in short order. I keep a box of ten in my pocket at all times and recommend them to my friends. I hope this testimonial will be of some benefit to those who suffer from constipation."

W 4NTED:—A case of bad health that R.I.P.A.N.S will not benefit. They banksh pain and prolong life. Case gives relief. Note the word R.I.P.A.N.S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I.P.A.N.S, 10 for 5 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten amples and one thousand testimonials will be madied to any address the 5 cents. forwarded to the Ripana Chemical Co., No. 18 Squares 68, 180 Y Sects.

THE HORSE.

The man who broke and developed the trotting mare Lucy Patchen (2.214), that brought \$2350 under the hammer at the sale of the Chicago Horse Sale Company last Philander Bodwell, and in "Old Sport's" younger week, made the following interesting statement concerning her :

I have never touched her with a whip. She is as level headed and easily controlled as any living trotter. As a road mare she has few equals; a lady can drive her with safety, as she does not pull, and nothing on earth can scare

And yet the second dam of this beautiful, level headed trotting mare was a registered thoroughbred by Red Eagle, whose sire, Red Eye, was by the renowned Boston, and ose dam was by imported Margrave, out of a daughter of Young Rattler, by Thornton's Raitler,a son of Sir Archy. The third dam of Lucy Patchen was by Little Arthur, whose sire was imported Giencoe, and whose dam. Blue Bonnet, was by imported Hedgeford, out of Grey Fanny, by Bertrand, a son of Sir Archy. The sire of Lucy Patchen is face adorns the city hall next year it is predicted Joe Patchen (2011). Blood will surely toat many liberal measures will be eaacter,

Allerton (2091) has gained a long lead over all the other grandsons of George Wilkes as a sire of standard speed. His list now numbers 83. Allerton's dam was by Mambrino Boy (2:61), whose sire was Mambrino Patcher, and whose dam, Roving Nelly, was by Strader's Cassius M Clay, out of a daughter of the thoroughbred Berthune, by Sidi Hamet, son of Virginian, a tho .oughbred by Sir Arety The second dam of Roving Nelvie was by Rattler, a thoroughbred son of Sir Archy, and her third dam was by the thoroughbred imported Spread Eagle. The second dam of Allerton was by George Wilkes (2.22), and his third dam was by the thoroughbred imported Consternation. As the dam of Mambrino Patcher, sire of Mambrino Boy, was by the thoroughbred Gano, it must be admitted that Allerton is pretty well fortified with the thoroughbred element. We would like to see a half dez n or more of the best daughters of Mambrino King, including Nettie King (2 201), dam of The Abbot (2,031), bred to him several years in succes sion. The pedigrees of the produce would show the right sort of a combination of blood lines to produce 2 00 trotter .

The total number of trotters that made records of 215 or better in California the past season is 15, and they represent 14 two of these 15 is McKinney (2.111), the son Al yone (2.27), which some shrewd (?) California breeders rejected when he was a three year old,-another case where the rejected atone has become the head of the corper. McKinney is now credited with 29 that have taken records in standard time, and 14 of them are in the 2.15 list. No other horse has ever are in the 2.15 list. No other horse has ever made at his age, 13 years, such a showing. His 2 20 list also numbers 20 H ; is the leading grandsen of George Wilkes as a sire of 2.15 performers. The one which ranks second to h'm is Ashland Wilkes (2.172), with 10 to his credit in the 2 15 list, 22 in the 2 20 list, and 49 in the 2 30 list. By the way, it cannot escape the observation of close students of the breeding problem that these two leading grandsons of George Wilkes as sires of extreme uniform speed are not so intensely bred in trotting instinct lines as most of the others. Mo-Kinney's sire, Aleyone, was from a dam which showed only a single line to a trotting ancestor. All the other known lines were from the best of race winning thoroughbred ancestors. The second dam of Ashland Wilkes (2 172) was by the thoroughbred imported Knight of St. George. His third dam was by Pilot Jr., and his fourth by Woodpecker, thoroughbred son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.

seemed to love her master with undue affection.

Johnny said that he used to ride the mare himself to exercise her, and that she was the kindest animal he ever knew. It was here that Johnny Blankenhorn received his lessons in riding, and he was the verttable "Tod Bloan" of Worcester but is expected home for the meeting. On Answer. In the rejease the leg that has the ling-far, between the stips she resist the leg that has the ling-far when the stips she resist the leg that has the ling-far to the big stabler.

William M. Bush is sojourning up in Canada, he was the verttable "Tod Bloan" of Worcester but is expected home for the meeting. On Answer. In the rejease states of ringbore. he was the verttable 'Tod Bloan" of Worcester

The first of his explaits was when John Lang-Flora Temple three races out of five, to saddle I hope for a change. on Long Island. When Langley brought him to Quite a number of the push are in New York Worcester in 1854, the flary black four year old this week to take in the Fasig-Tipton sale. I ex-Johnny Blankenhorn was put on Lancet's on ran away with the driver and went for five miles before he could be made to stop After the horse was cooled off Johnny was again put on him and he rode him a half mile in 1 04 et went to New York no one but San McLaughlin could ride him, but the latter said that if he could have been subdued Lancet could have trotted in two minutes.

The dam of Lancet was Old Squaw, a Black Hawk mare, which Sam Thorndike, who then lived on the farm in North Grafton, now owned by Mr. George B. Inches, sent up into Vermon for and bought. She was bred to Don Juan, but with no good result. Old Equaw died on the

farm and was buried there.

Johnny Blankenhorn won many saddle races in and about Worcester, and in after years he had a rival whose name was Bob Poole, an Englishman. These two rote many good races

back, but it has been lost. The Worcester Agricultural Society has go some heavy bills to pay, and bills that were not contracted for the annual cattle show, either Perhaps some of them were unavoidable, and perhaps some were not. In the early winter a building committee was appointed to do the necessary things to improve the grounds and track. Instead of having contract work, a certain member had a cinch by having his pair of horses, cart and driver hired by the season Now, these horses were not of the best, and the loads drawn were not heavy, consequently in drawing gravel to fill in they did not make dway, yet it is said that their owner was paid \$400 for their services. Other bills. such as filling in a culvert that had caved in, and surveying, created a great debt and bills came pouring in. As soon as it was announced that the pair had made money, the owner of the team presented his bill, which was paid, as were many others. Part of the premiums were paid, and the only mistake that Secretary Wheeler made was in not paying the whole of the

At a trustees' meeting it was voted to give the society's note for \$5000 to cover the in debtedness, and the president and secretary were instructed to sign the note, which was drawn on the Milibury Bank, and now Secretary. Wheeler can pay the bills.

This week an old time resi fen; all harseman named William Hutchinson died. He was fami larly known as "Bill Hutch," and he used drive a strong team of four coal black stalling days was the aik of the town. To see that team coming up Front street was a signt, indeed. Bill never used a rein on the leaders; he drove them by word of command. These stallions were very ogly, and Bill was about the only man who could handle them. He carried a horse walp, but rarely struck the horses, and used o ly words of kindness to them. After this team went out of existence Bill went to war and drove team, but the blacks were the finest ever seen and the only lival team they had were some gray s

owned ty Amasa Spr. gue of Brode Island. owned ty Amasa Spr. gue of K-node Island.

My firtni. William A. Ly I', the well knows and popular clothler, has received the Republican nomination for mayor, and it looks at the stage of the game as though he might score down all right and win. William is an enthus astic torsemar, and he once owned the gran old paper Sweetzer and was boss of the bould vard. The boys all like M . Lytle, and that counts for a great deal. It William's handsome and the horsemen will have the right of way.

Michael Henry, the gental brother of the late Paul J., attended the Horse Show last week and was a happy representative of Worcester horsemen, in fact, it is said that he and from Lawson were the "real things" of the Show. The Hot Air Conventions at the stable (fice

are having a good attendance. "OLD SPORT." Yours,

Providence (R. I.) Notes.

Treasurer James Esgan it ce vec a letter from Mayor Jones or Galveston acknowledging the check sent by the Providence Driving Association, the result of the matinee races held in Oslober. The may r wrote a very smooth letter and it will be read at the meeting. The letter was printed in the daily papers and I hope that it jars some of the anti speedwayites in this

W. dnesday morning I dropped in at Narra gangett Park track to attend the sale of Octonel G. fi's horses. Somehow a report got circulated hat the colonel was selling off his stock, that the election broke h.m. Fairy taler. He sold seven altogeth r. Miss Hat cock brought the best price, be ng knocked down to W. E. Whittles this city. Bright Regent (2.0614) sold for \$490, Dr. J. C. Cunningham being the purchaser. Briggs R gent led the speedway parade last May, and I really expected to see the speedy

American Stock Farm stakes a total of \$28,000. different sires. The only stallion that got Another one by Guy Wilkes, which was bought by W. E. Whitties, was a black mare foaled in 1898. She is entered in \$38,500 worth of stakes. Mr. Whittles also bought Helemets, a bay fily by Potential for \$185. Tae fily is coked in 229 500 worth of stakes.

> mare 10 years old were not sold. Some harnesses boots, etc., were disposed of. The prices were fair, but not what I expected to see.

> Quite a number of old timers were present at the sale, which was held on a very disagreeable day. Ned Gallup, one of the oldest road drivers in this section, was on band, also Ben Healy. Granty, and all of the regulars were there. I hear that Draper won a quart from Granty on the first bid made on Bright Regent. Following is the list of the animals sold.

Bright Regent,ch g, by Prince Regent; dam, Bright Eyes, by Biackwood Ohief. Dr. J.

..... 125 R. Whitties Bio Doncella, br m, by Bio Alto. Dr. Hod son 145 Miss Hancock, b m, by Advertiser; dam, Petrina, by Piedmont. W. E. Whittles... Alla Clay, ch E, by C. M. Clay. William H. B... 525

Bpring Day, b rr, by Ambassador. Dr. Rod 900 900 I met Secretary Dexter and talked over Grand WOPCOSE OF (Mass.) Notes.

The article on Lady Suffolk, copied from the New York Sur, and published in this week's Brander wold Spart of the surface, which will be practically a specific the ankle at intervals of one month between. This ought to create shell in this week's specific that work will begin early in the absorption at his age and remove the trouble.

J. H. S.: Please advise the best remove to the condition of the paigning tour. After his first race, which was in Circuit matters. He says that the track, which

tired of talking about Lady Suffolk. He said that Bryant was a hard master and often trotted the mare so much that it would would pay. I rather prefer the trotters. All often trotted the mare so much that it would be seen to be beyond her strength, but she would by. I rather prefer the trotters. All this will be decided in time, but we will be in the rally and win a race when no one expected she swim with that stake. It will not be a Futurity would. In spite of Bryant's treatment she but a common stake, or rather uncommon, as prevent them from growing any larger.

McCarthy, who has bad him during the season ings. If they are not of long standing you may just closed. According to the statement of the would. In spite of Bryant's treatment she but a common stake, or rather uncommon, as

but is expected home for the meeting. Oa Thanksgiving Day there will be some brushing out on the avenue, which is now ready for the ley brought to Worcester the black colt Klow fun. The new top dressing of loam was just the Nothing, afterwards called Lancet, which beat thing. The weather here has been beastly, but

Quite a number of the push are in New York was quite untrainable, and never could be hitched peet to drop in myself. I see the turf papers are to a wagon. One day at the old Full Moon track still cracking away at the amateur question. Last season it was the two-in-three against the threc-in-five. Next! " STROLLER!

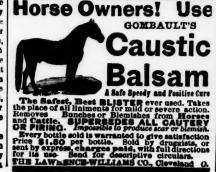
A Mad Horse.

A lunatic horse—made mad by the terrors of a Northern blizzard—is dead in Chleago, and the estate of Marius Daly is poorer by \$3000. Malias, with a pacing trial of 2.13, was one of a lot of high-bred stock that left the Bitter Root ranch of the Montana copper king on the day that he died in New York. The animal expired in Chleago at the Fashion Stables after viving the condition by spring and cure this trouble. in Chicago at the Fashion Stables after giving
Answer: Scouring in horses as a general r le
an exhibition of mania such as seldom has come
is not amenable to treatment. The most fre to the notice of the veterinarians.

that, technically speaking, the case was one of excess of saline and mineral substanc., does cerebral congestion, but that the horse was in not as a general rule agree as well with horses every sense a lunatic. When the train bearing the Daly horses reached the mountains a bilz-zard was encountered, and the sudden change Englishman. These two rode many good races together. Johnny Blankenhorn died about ten years ago. I had in my possession an old daguerrectype of Lady Buffolk with John on her large ten pneumonis, from which nearly every and the sudden enable of SS suffered. Joe Book but it has been lost.

THE '98 CHICAGO CLIPPER, PRICE \$8.75. Roller Bearings. all the famous Daly colts in their races, was in general charge, but Dr. Orr, the veterinary of the farm, was along to look for possible sick ess. These two had their hands full. Abou \$25,000 worth of horseflesh was ill, and it soon developed that some of the best were in a den

But while the other animals were suffering only from pneumonis, Wallas was a flicted with





CONTRALTO, 2,10, THE CHAMPION FOUR-YEAR-OLD FILLY OF 1900.

a disordered brain. The high strung coit was as soft water. It is apt to produce irritation terror stricken by the roar of the winds and the unusual sounds and sights incident to travel. It water taken into the system by lessenwas not an ordinary case of "car fright," as Dr. ing the secretions of the intestines decreases

accomplish this by force, Dr. Orr decided on the real cause of scouring appears to be con

to be the case. When the colt recovered con- food morning and night as as experiment.

Thirteenth street, where it dashed into a box stall and soon died.

Mallas was one of three of the Daly horses where they were to be sold at ageticu. An offer of \$3000 was made for Malias just before the animal was loaded on the ear in Montana. From the Chicago Tri. unc.

Veterinary Department. Questions and Answers.

W. G. C., New Hampshire: I have a three-months old colt that on taking from pasture I found had a large buseh on his hind ankle about the s z; of a ben's egg on each side. It looks and feels like wit dpuff. I would like to remove this if possible. Piesae advise me and oblige. Answer: I would suggest ithat you spply a

Answer: In the primary stages of ringbore selected the enlargement is very extensive and secomes solid, osside matter, it can be removed by being severely fired and blistere . Firfug Herman Fox is at his comfortable home in this into the body of the long tumor sets up a good city, with his reliable pacer Teddy B. (2.1214) in deal of counter irritation, and followed by a fine condition and quartered in a large box stal couple of good bilisters generally stops the growth and the bunch disappears by natural absorption. In a fully developed ringbone that Teddy B, has started in 15 races and won first is very large and hard nothing short of neurotomy money in all of them. He is seven years old (nerving) will cure the lameness. In the case of and good for an indefinite number of races. your mare I should fire it with the pointed iron very severely, followed by blistering, with the ing stable. One of the number is a pac hances about ev n as to success.

quent cause is sudden change in the kind of water supplier, especially a change from soft to to the notice of the veterinarians.

Dr. Meriliat of the McKillip College, Onicago.

Who was called to attend Mallar, said last night thar, technically speaking, the case was one of thar, technically speaking, the case was one of the case was one

Ohiouse '98 Clipper, Price \$8 75. With Stand, \$11.25. Send \$3 00, Balance C. O. D.

Orr explained yesterday. This is something the tendency to scour. Therefore, the mare with which all men who have to do with the should be stinted of her water, especially before shipment of horses are familiar, and is simply going to work. If reduction of the quantity of an attack of hysteria. But in the case of Malia water does not produce the desired effect it may an attack of bysteria. But in the case of Mailar water does not produce the desired effect it may there was some "car fright," and this conclution be mixed with a little wheaten flour, which has May, and I reality expected to see the chestant fetch more money.

William H. Draper, the owner of Alcinta

(2.11½), bought Alia Clay, a two year old by Guy Wilkes, and Mr. D.aper thinks he has a runoye the other horses from the car unless he is given to them in the morning before runoye the other horses from the car unless he is given to them in the morning before runoye the other horses will secure unless a little hay a could be subdued. As it was not feasible to they are watered. was st pplemented by a condition of mania— a slight astringent effect on the bowels. If cerebro spinal meningitis. making the colt unconscious. This was done by stitutional or congenital weakness, in which case giving the animal a bypodermic injection of any treatment will only be palliative. I would eight grains of morphine. In a short time Malias suggest that you have her mouth examined for lay stupefied on the floor of the car, and then the other colts were led out over the maniae.

first, then grain and only a very small quantity
It was supposed by Dr. Orr that when the effect of the drug had worn of Malias would be Veterinary tanuoform is highly recommended easy to control, but exactly the opposite proved for such cases. Give her a teaspoonful in her

to be the case. When the colt recovered consciousness it was a mad horse in earnest. Once out of the car, which had been switched to the lituois Central tracks, and on the way to the McKi ip Veterinary College the colt made a mad rust, Cragging four keepers, along as though they were childrer.

Finding themselves unable to control the colt, the men adopted the plan of letting is p'ck its own way. Finally the mad horse was guided into the Fashiou stables at Wabash avenue and Thirteenth street, where it dashed into a box.

Answer: From your description I should say that he has an accumulation of botts imbedded in the mucous coat of the stomach, and as a rule which died in Chicago. Others were: The step are more active at night than at any other spiscopalian, a three year old, by Frodigal, and time. The pain he suffers at the time you refer Folynesis, a two-year-old pacer, also by Prodiction of the stom-. J. Polymeds, a two-year-old pacer, also by Prodition of the stom-age. The animals were on the way to N-w York, ach, and it will continue until they are removed. The most - flectual frestment that I know of is to give h'm the following on an emply stomach; Best molasses and gin of each one pint. Mix thoroughly together and carefully pour down his shrie. The effect of this mixture is to intoxicate the botts, and the moissees being laxative step will be carried out of the body through the medium of the bowels. I thank you for the endorsement of my medicine.

New Haven (Ct.) Hotes.

The pacer Indiana (2.04%', owned by Walte BREEDER, reminds "Old Sport" of some new one. The new stalls will be started about preminiscences of the grand old mare as told by Johnny Blankenborn, the old-time rider and driver of trotters.

In the year 1852 Johnny came from Long Island to Worcester, where he i ad, as stable boy and exerciser, worked for David Bryant and also for Hiram Woodruff. Johnny was never itsed of talking about Lady Suffolk. He was been started. The management decided last week. I do not know whether it will be for trotters or pacers. The management argues its remedy and oblige.

Answer: I should try firing with a pointed for paring with a pointed from the season, he followed the moving ringbones on a mare. They do not go all the way around, only on the sides. Sho is a little core, and has been started about all the way around, only on the sides. Sho is a little core, and has been started about all the way around, only on the sides. Sho is a little core, and has been started about all the way around, only on the sides. Sho is a little core, and has been started about all the way around, only on the sides. Sho is a little core, and has been steps fast and comes back or slackeds up leave the followed the moving ringbones on a mare. They do not go all the way around, only on the sides. Sho is a little core, and has been steps fast and comes back or slackeds up leave fast. The moving ringbones on a mare. They do not go all the way around, only on the sides. Sho is a little core, and has been steps from Long in the sides of not provide in a few other races. At Albany (N. Y.) he won he sides. Sho is a little core, and has been steps from Long in the sides of not provide in a few other races. At Albany (N. Y.) he won he sides. Sho is a little core, and has been steps from Long in the sides of not provide in a few other races. At Albany (N. Y.) he won long of the sides of the Answer: I should try firing with a pointed all tracks is about \$8000, possibly more. During soms weeks he has had two races a week, bu McCarthy, who has had him during the season weight more now than he did last spring. The pacer is six years old, and evidently good for s winning campaign next year.

John H. Dillon's two fast pacers, Listen (2.18) and Ike Wilkes (2.12%), are to be wintered in and won first money in sever, a creditable showing. He is a remarkably fact and pleasing road horse and use a trotting record of 2,17%.

in the owners' stable. During 1899 the pacer pears by natural won 17 first moneys out of 20 starts. This year ed ringbone that Teddy B, has started in 15 races and won first John B. Judd has some good a took in his train-

ing owned by Dr. Lambert. The pager is four years old and is improving in speed.
Edward Mailey has one of the most comfortable stables in this city, and a st ficient number has two pairs and several trotters with creditable records. Frank Palmer has sold the trotting istallion

Harrold's Heaf Cintment.

Trainers who have their horses in winter quar ters will find it to their advantage to go to work on the feet of their eampaigners right now, and get them in good shape before springtime. To many capable men overlook this im ortant matter in the winter time. They think that all a horse needs is to be "turned out," and if that loss not cure his feet the work necessary to that end can be done in the spring. But when spring comes and there are a few warm days the traine sets his eves on a lot of "early money." rushthe preparation of his horses, and finds, too late that their feet are not right. If he has begun on them in the winter he would hav had no trouble. The same thing happens to the road horse. His owner drives him as long as the weather is pleasant, and figures that the winter's rest will bring his feet around all right But the rest falls to do it and an otherwise go horse is sold for less than half his real value We can convince any trainer or owner that Har old's Hoof Ointment used intelligently, summer or winter, will put a herse's feet in fine shape It makes them tough, takes out and keeps out all soreness, and builds up the wornout structure so that it will stand wear and tear.

There are d(z) as of preparations that will soften a horse's feet. But something more is required. The foot must be made tough. Harold's Hoo Clutment is the only remedy on the market that will do the work. It will cure ever aliment of the foot (except navicular diseas) will grow a new sound foot rapidly, and make any trittle foot as tough as whalebone. It is a dead shot on corns and contraction. We wan every reader of the AMBRICAN HORSE BREEDER to write for literature concerning this great remedy, and also for (ur book, which we send free, and which tells you how to keep the foot of the horse in the condition in which nature inlended it should be kept. HARROLD & CO. 1018 Masonie Temple, Chicago, Ill., Ost. 29

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FOR SALE.

Hebe, gray mare, six years, 16 hand, 1075 pounds. Easter Maid, seven years, 15.345, 950 pounds, color bay. The above are standard bred, handsome and sound, well mannered, and can trot fast. For particulars and price, address

W. T. GRESNE, Hopkinton, N. H.

TROTTING GELDING, SAM STEELE. 2.20 1.4. FOR SALE.

A very handsome, stylish bay gelding, fearless tractable and with lots of speed. He is a perfect gentlemen's criver and speedway performer and a game, level headed race horse, with great staying qualities, which are well known by horsen throughout this section, where he has successfur aced. He won the 2.30 trot at North Adams prember without a skip in three straight heats, i 2 23%, 2.53%. 2.24%, 'rotting a half in the last her n 1.09 on a very slow helf-mile track. He brushes s as 3.04 ellp and I expect to see him lower his mark next season by several second. He is an ideal horse and seld for no fault. Price, \$500. P B. SHAW,

County Register, Adams, Mass.

BESSIE B. FOR SALE. Bessle B., trial 2.22, half in 1.09, no record, black, 1874 hands high, weighs 1025. Sired by tractor; dam, Kitty Olay. Standard and registe

trots on road and paces when speeded, so ine driver. Price, three hundred dollars (\$800) 6. M S., P. O. Box 1985, Boston, Mast.

Say stallion, three years old, rising four, must be standard bred, 15.91/2 to 15.8 hands high, extremely

smooth turned and exceptionally hands smooth turned and exceptionally handsome. Must have a breedy, handsome reck and small, clean-cut head, and carried well up without check, short back and smooth-turned hips. Must have excessive high action and able to show a 3.40 clip. Any one having a stallion of this description, address S. C. M., P C. Box 1985, Beston, Mass. P. S. Don't write unless you have got the horse

Excellent photographs of the finishes of each of the five heats of the great stallion race at Readville? Prier, \$2.50 per set F. A. TOWNE. 21 St Germain street, Boston

YOU WANT

FOR SALE. 2.10 PACER

Without Any Record One that will do to race and get the meney with. Good saited, good headed. young. Sound, game, well bred, wears only plain harness and light shoes Could page in 2.10 this fall. For full particular and price, address

A. H. MERBILL, Danvers, Mass

FOR SALE

Saddie and Driving Horse. Handrome brown cob, nine years old, stands 15

hands high, weighs 1000 pounds; all sounds all smoth, right and all right.

One of the easiest raddle horses in N. E., guides by the neck; safe for women and children to ride or dive; is broken to drive both double and single. Kentucky gaited. This is a handsome mare, round made strong great coder, but only great coder. made, strong, great roader, has been used as a family horse. I will fully wereant this mare in every way. I am not a widow, and I am not going to Europe (et now, any way), but I will sell this mare well worth the money for the reason that I have more horses

than I can use CHARLES B. PINEC, Ray Harb

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